The Chicago Tribune.

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THE NEWS.

...d closed in New York on Saturday evening 1868.

General Pope, who was recently superseded in command of the Third Military District of the South, reached Cincinnati on Saturday evening.

The steamboat Harry Dean exploded and sunk to the water's edge on the Ohio River, Saturday morning. Five persons were killed, and a number of others were injured.

The Cairo *Democrat* nominates Colonel ... B. Anderson, of Jefferson County, as the Copperhead candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois.

The Tickner divorce case, which has been in progress in the Circuit Court in this city, is ended. The jury on Saturday noon returned a verdict granting Mrs. Tickner a divorce from her husband.

Hon. A. G. Burr, Representative in Congress from the Tenth District of this State, was married on New Year's Day at Winchester, Scott County, to Miss Mary Harlan. An impromptu reception and supper were given to the happy pair the same evening at the Dunlap House, Jacksonville.

Mrs. J. Priest, employed as cashier at the ... House, New York, committed suicide by taking opium. On her dressing-table were found letters addressed to different persons, and a bottle containing a small quantity of poison. Mrs. Priest was a Southern lady, and had not been long a resident of New York.

The newspaper press very generally are laboring under a mistake as to the identity of the General Sherman. It is General T. W. Sherman (known as "Battery Sherman") who is appointed successor to Meade to command the Eastern District, and not Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman.

The Wabasha (Minn.) County seat question was before the District Court of that county on the 1st, and was put over until June. The famous contest last fall, when the rival contestants for the county seat—Wabasha and Lake City—each cast more votes than there were souls in the place, will be remembered by all.

In Cuba, it is reported that the authorities are at present engaged in obtaining a registry of slaves, as a preliminary to the fixing of the indemnity to be paid to their owners when emancipation shall be declared. All slaves not registered within a given time will be regarded as and declared to be free.

A correspondent writing from Hartford ... to the Boston *Advertiser*, says that he is enabled to state positively that General McClellan has received a definite offer of the position of chief engineer on an important railway work in ..., at a salary of 100,000 francs a year. He will probably accept the offer.

The reason why the Atlantic Cable brings such false reports about Crete, is told in a letter from that country, written by Dr. S. G. Howe to the Boston *Advertiser*. He states that the only cable between the Grecian Archipelago and Europe passes through Constantinople. Hence the Turks are always despatching, but never consulting, the Cretans.

For the first time the honesty of ex-Secretary Stanton is impugned. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that the records of the War Department show that Mr. Stanton had an eye to turning a penny when the opportunity presented itself, and he instances corrupt management of the contracts for iron headstones to mark the graves of Union soldiers. Of course this statement of the *Post* is a fiction.

The French infantry are being trained to the "sharpshooter's" drill. ...

The Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* says that the report of the discharge of several hundred hands employed at Mason's works in Taunton is incorrect. ...

The Newark, N. J., *Courier* proposes "that some of the church basements, not required by ... of the congregations who own them, be fitted up as houses of temporary shelter for the poor and homeless as Providence may direct towards them." ...

The number of marriages in Chicago and Cook County during the year 1867 was 4,180. ...

It may be of interest at the present moment to know the names of London theatres which have been victims to fire from 1789 to 1867. They are as follows: Astley's Amphitheatre, three times, 1794, 1803, and 1841; Her Majesty's Theatre, twice, 1789 and 1867; Covent Garden Theatre, twice, 1808 and 1856; Surrey Theatre, twice, in 1805 and 1865; the Pantheon, once, in 1792; Royalty Theatre, once, in 1826; English Opera House, once, 1830; Olympic Theatre, once, 1849; Pavilion Theatre, once, in 1856; Standard Theatre, once, ...

New Hampshire deals with lottery swindlers without gloves. A Boston lottery agent recently went into that State to carry on his business ... and committed under bonds of $1,000. New Hampshire law officers enforce the ... State against lotteries; ...

A fire at Hastings, Mich., on the 30th ult., destroyed seven buildings. ...

We learn from the Providence *Journal* that a pedestrian, Sweet, of that city, started from the Hoyle Hotel on Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock, to attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours. ... he was compelled to abandon the trial.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the unenviable position held by soldiers who train with the Copperheads was painfully illustrated in the County Convention held at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, last week. ...

The contest for United States Senator is growing very hot in the ranks of the Copperheads of Ohio. The Dayton *Ledger* says that the *Enquirer* is mistaken in saying that resolutions in favor of Mr. Vallandigham for Senator were voted down in Butler County, as none were offered. ...

The fact is well settled that the reports of destitution which are now coming from the South, particularly from Ord's district, are greatly exaggerated. ...

The Erie (Penn.) *Despatch* says that arrangements have been made for the consolidation of three railroads in the Pennsylvania oil region, viz.: 1. The Oil Creek Road, extending from Corry to Petroleum Centre, a distance of forty-eight miles; 2. The Farmers' Road, extending from Petroleum Centre to Oil City, a distance of eight miles; 3. Reno, Oil Creek & Pithole Road, extending up Cherry Run nineteen miles. This consolidated line also connects at Oil City with the Alleghany Valley Road, leading down to Pittsburgh; ... It will connect with the Philadelphia & Erie Road, both at Irvington and Corry; with the New York Central at Corry by means of the Buffalo Cross-Cut, which runs from Corry to Brockton on the Lake Shore Road, and so on to Buffalo; and with the Atlantic & Great Western Road at both Oil Creek and Corry, and by that road connecting with the Erie Railway at Salamanca. ...

Doubtful Story.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—A passenger train was fired into last night by some negroes ... To allay public apprehension General Canby is called on by the press to rigidly prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons by both blacks and whites.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.—The Metropolitan Hotel was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of ... Two men—Marshall and Williard, of ..., Ky.—were badly injured by jumping from the windows.

WASHINGTON.

Fiendish Rebel Outrage in Kentucky.

An Attempt to Blow Up a Colored Church Full of Children.

Irregularity of the Western Mails.

The Amsterdam Projectile Fraud.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

FIENDISH REBEL OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

The War Department has received a letter from Breckinridge County, Kentucky, giving an account of a most horrible outrage attempted upon the inmates and friends of one of the largest colored schools in that county. It appears that the teacher proposed to have an exhibition on Christmas Eve. She was warned that it could not be permitted, but refused to believe that the rebels would carry their threats into execution, and went on with her preparations. The exhibition was finally held in one of the colored churches, which was packed with friends of the school and children. Within a few minutes after the exercises closed—but not till the people had left—the church was blown to pieces by the explosion of a keg of powder, which had been placed under the platform on which the children were seated, and probably fired with a slow match. An explosion during the exhibition would have destroyed the whole crowd.

REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR HOPKINS.

No charges are on file in the Treasury Department against Internal Revenue Collector Hopkins, just suspended from his office at Savannah. The charge at the White House is perjury, in taking the test oath when he entered upon his duty. His removal was procured by the District Attorney, and the real reason for turning him out is believed to be that he has been elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and accepts the position. This belief leads to some apprehension among the friends of Collector Sawyer, of Charleston, who is a delegate to the South Carolina Convention.

IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

At no time within two years have Western mails been so irregular as for the past ten days. The Cincinnati mail of the 29th of last December, has not yet arrived. Chicago mails were two days behind last night. St. Louis is now twenty-four hours overdue, and there has been but one arrival on time from any of these points for the time mentioned. Passengers, however, have been coming through regularly.

QUORUM.

It is believed that a quorum of both houses has arrived. The first business before the House, after the morning hour, is the report of Colonel Washburn, of Indiana, regarding the delay in the payment of bounties, closing with a recommendation that the force engaged in settling these claims be increased. The special committee appointed to investigate this matter has distinguished itself by closing its work at the unprecedented low figure of eight dollars and forty cents.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE

has been engaged for some days in taking evidence relative to what is known as the Amsterdam projectile fraud. They have as yet hardly begun the main branch of the investigation with which they are charged, and are not likely to finish their labors for some months. It is probable that they will, however, at an early day, make a partial report upon some subjects on which they have taken testimony.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A Washington special says it is stated, on the authority of a member of Congress, that in the event of the Senate acting in favor of Stanton's return to the War Department, the President will throw the case into the Supreme Court, with the view of testing the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act.

RELIEF TO THE SOUTH.

General Grant has approved plats of General Howard to supply provisions from the fund of the Freedmen's Bureau to persons actually suffering in the South, on the security of a lien on the crops, and instructions to carry it into effect are expected to be given to the Assistant Commissioners within a week.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has complied with the request of many prominent Republicans to write out, for publication as a campaign document, his speech recently delivered before the Soldiers' and Sailors' League.

PROBABLY NO QUORUM.

But few Congressmen who went home to spend the holidays have as yet returned to Washington. For this reason it is not certain that there will be a quorum to-morrow.

NOTE OF WARNING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Conservative Army and Navy Union has issued an address to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war for the Union warning them against the alleged designs of opposite parties, who have issued calls throughout the States, and from this city, for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS.

General Hancock—A Large Number Hit, but None Hurt—An Order that Means Something or Nothing, Whichever You Please—You Pays Your Money; You Takes Your Choice.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1, 1868.

General Order No. 1.]

Applications have been made to these headquarters implying the existence of an arbitrary authority in the commanding General touching purely civil controversies. One petitioner solicits this action; another that, and each refers to some special consideration of grace or favor which he supposes to exist, and which should influence this department. The number of such applications, and the waste of time they involve, make it necessary to declare that the administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General; they are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas. It cannot be derived from any act or acts of Congress. He is restrained by a constitution, and prohibited from action in many particulars. The Major General Commanding takes occasion to repeat that, while disclaiming judicial functions in civil cases, he can suffer no forcible resistance to the execution of the process of courts.

By command of Major General Hancock

General HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

NEW YORK.

Assassination—Pike's Opera House—Vesuvius—Canada Finances—Mexico, etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamers Napoleon III., from Brest, 21st ult., and Hammonia, from Southampton, 24th ult., have arrived.

A German butcher named Jacob Sheer, while attending to business last evening, was stabbed by an unknown desperado, and mortally injured.

Pike's new Opera House was opened for inspection last night, and is pronounced the finest in the country. The season commences next Thursday.

A special cable despatch to the *Herald* says the eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming; a perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Cercola. The volcanic action is accompanied by shocks of an earthquake, and detonations as loud as the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

A St. John special says the government of the Dominion of Canada had made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal to put half a million dollars of government paper in circulation in New Brunswick, redeemable at St. John in gold.

An Augusta despatch says Rev. Dr. Beckwith has accepted the bishopric of Georgia.

Mexican advices state that General Juarez had captured the town of Tiaps, in the State of Guerrero, and, as a result of his victory, the Alvarez family had gone to Mazatlan, whence it is reported they would sail for San Francisco. This ends troubles in the State of Guerrero.

MEXICO.

Expedition Against Yucatan Abandoned—More Mutinies—Probability of a General Outbreak Against the Government of Juarez.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—By arrival of the English steamer Danube, from Vera Cruz, later advices from Mexico have been received. The proposed expedition against Yucatan had been abandoned. General Porfirio Diaz opposing the measure, warning the government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that State should be left to fight among themselves rather than be given opportunity to combine against the national government. The revolution in Yucatan was increasing. There had been more mutinies among the military forces of the Republic. There was a probability of a general outbreak against the government of Juarez, headed by leading military chieftains. Insecurity on the roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing. The proceedings of Congress had been of an uninteresting character. The health of Vera Cruz was good.

HAVANA.

Attempted Incendiarism—Captain General's Orders.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—An attempt was made to burn the stores of the San Aptian Company. The fire was discovered in the room where the books were kept. The principal of this company ran away about two weeks ago, and was suspected of being a defaulter. Four of the clerks have been arrested on suspicion of committing this act.

Captain-General Lersundi has published orders calling a council-martial for the trial of murderers, robbers and incendiaries. These measures meet with universal favor.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

United States District Court—Editorial Convention—G. A. R.—Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Executive Committee State Agricultural Society—Religious—Lecture by Hon. Newton Bateman—Insane Hospital—Judicial.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 5.

The January term of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois will commence to-morrow at 10 o'clock, Judge Treat presiding. A large number of important cases are on the docket, which will all be disposed of before an adjournment.

Great preparations are being made at Jacksonville for the accommodation of editors attending the Editorial Convention, to be held there on the 9th inst. A large committee of prominent citizens has been appointed to complete all the necessary arrangements to entertain all who may attend. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Company have made arrangements to pass free, both ways, all editors ... Editors will be in ... from January 8th to 11th ... Hon. Joseph Medill, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, having signified his inability to attend ... the annual address. A public reception is to be given at Strawn's Hall on the evening of the 10th inst.

A meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of Illinois will be held in this city on Tuesday, the 7th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 15th inst. Delegates from every county in the State are expected to be present.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home will be held at the State Library rooms, on Wednesday, January 8th, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other important business.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Representatives' Hall, commencing on Tuesday, January 7, and continue in session for several days. A number of delegates from the various county societies have already arrived. The premium list for the next State Fair will be made up, and will amount to about twelve thousand dollars in cash premiums, which is believed to be the largest amount ever offered as premiums by any one State in the Union.

It has been the custom for several years past for the Evangelical branches of the Church of Christ, throughout the world, to unite in observing the week commencing with the first Sabbath of January as a week of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the world. The different branches of the church in this city will unite in exercises appropriate to this week of prayer, which will be held at the State House each evening, and the first meeting will be held this evening at the State House.

Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a very able lecture to the Master Masons, at Masonic Hall, in this city, on Saturday evening last. The lecture was largely attended and was very interesting and instructive to all members of the craft.

The State Treasurer has paid a warrant for $11,850, being the appropriation for the support of the Hospital for the Insane for the quarter ending February 29, 1868.

The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois will commence its session on Tuesday next. Chief Justice Breese, and Judges Lawrence and Walker will be on the bench.

John B. Gough lectures in this city on Tuesday evening next.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Nine Days from China.

Interesting Intelligence from The Celestial Empire.

Thirty Days from Japan.

Late from Western Mexico.

A Consul from Japan to San Francisco.

SHANGHAI, December 27, via SAN FRANCISCO, January 1.—The steamer Aroostook returned from Hong Kong, December 16, with the body of Lieutenant Commander McKenzie, killed at Formosa during the attack on the natives by the Hartford. The body will be sent home to his friends.

The powder magazine at Wuchang, near Hankow, had exploded. There was an immense loss of life and property. The Viceroy and mandarins ...

The United States steamers Hartford, Monocacy, Iroquois, Shenandoah, and Oneida, were ... preparatory to the opening of Osaka on the 1st of January.

The papers report that Wells, Fargo & Co. have decided to close business.

The Great East India Telegraph Company propose laying a submarine cable within six months. The cable is en route from England.

A band of robbers scaled the walls at Shanghai, robbed jewelry and pawn shops, and escaped with their plunder.

The body of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the captain of the American bark Rover, tomahawked from ... Chinese, was brought away. A portion of the crew of the ill-fated vessel was also recovered.

Information has been received at Shanghai of the discovery of extensive gold mines at the termination of the island, about twenty miles from Port May, Russian Siberia. The Russian people refuse permission to foreigners to work the mines.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27.—Exchange, bank, ranged from 5s 11d to 5s 1¼d, and 5s 1½d to 5s for four and six months' bills, first-class credits; to and ...

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—The Montana, from Panama, sailed yesterday with $300,000 treasure, $203,000 for New York.

She carried a large quantity of merchandise brought by the China from Hong Kong and Yokohama in transit for New York.

The Golden City, from Panama, arrived today. The Moses Taylor, from San Juan, arrived yesterday.

The bark H. L. Rutger was wrecked off the heads yesterday. Crew saved.

Flour steady at $7.50 @ $9.00. The Panama steamer takes to New York 1,000 bbls.

Wheat active, market strong; sales at $2.05.

Legal tenders 72½.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 1.—The total exports of tea from ... to the United States for the current ... Quotations—Common, ...

Arrived at Hong Kong, October 15, General Paul Frank, United States Marshal to Japan, appointed as acting Consul to Osaka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Arrived, Ocean Express and Mallard, Liverpool; Lost-Stephens, Boston.

Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged.

A Guaymas, Mexico, letter of December 19th, says great excitement prevails in the city on account of a rumor that Governor Pesqueira was restrained by Juarez from taking forcibly certain moneys from Guaymas Custom House. ...

The Hamburg ship Coquette, with a cargo valued at $ ..., was allowed to discharge at Guaymas, although a reduction of duties had been previously refused at Mazatlan and Urea.

The Yaqui Indians revolted against committing outrages upon the whites.

The Apaches are ravaging the whole frontier.

The Mexicans are making claims for property destroyed by the savages on the north-eastern line, which the Mexican Government intends presenting at Washington.

The American Consuls advise their countrymen to present their claims for injuries suffered by the arbitrary acts of the Mexican Government.

A fortnight ago the people thought the war between the two nations was unavoidable, and troops from Arizona were already marching to Sonora.

There are rumors of a military colonization of the territory between Yaqui and Mayo. Also rumors of an army coming from the interior, to be placed under the command of Jesus Garcia Morales. Also rumors of a revolution in Durango. The political situation of the country is gloomy.

The mines are doing well, but capital is scarce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Charles Wolcott Brooks has been appointed Consul for Japan in this city. He received his commission from the Japanese Government by the China. This is said to be the first appointment of the kind ever conferred. Japan confers extensive powers. A letter of instruction accompanied the commission from the Council of State, composed of seven princes of the empire of Japan, the governing power since the abdication of the Tycoon. ... the United States was the first to conclude a treaty with Japan for the opening of the country to foreign trade, ... between San Francisco and Yokohama, it is expected that the trade and friendship will increase between the two powers, ...

The Supreme Court has decided that the laws exempting religious charities from mortgages, property of widows, charitable institutions, and churches, from taxation, is unconstitutional. ...

The brig W. D. Rice was wrecked near Point Vincent, a few miles from San Pedro, December 28. Crew was saved, but the vessel is a total loss.

The opposition steamer Nevada, for Panama, sailed to-day. She carries over 6,000 barrels of flour to New York.

San Joaquin River has swept away the entire business portion of the town of ...

Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at $2.05. Mining stocks—Crown Point, 660; Ophir, 35; Hale & Norcross, 1525; Chollar, 145; Yellow Jacket, 130; Gould & Curry, 230; Empire Mill, 165; Imperial, 213; Savage, 160; Kentuck, 325; Overman, 95.

NASHVILLE.

Radical Victory—Weather and the River.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 5.

The election of Saturday in this city and county passed off quietly, and resulted in the success of the whole Radical ticket by large majorities. Hon. Horace H. Harrison was elected Chancellor; John Hugh Smith, Criminal Judge, and Eugene Corry, Circuit Judge.

Rain set in this afternoon and is still pouring down. River rising, and high water expected. Weather warm.

OTTAWA, ILL.

No Decision Yet Rendered with Regard to the South Chicago Park Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 4.

The report recently in circulation relative to a decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the Park case, is wholly without foundation.

PHILADELPHIA.

Correction—Saengerfest League.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The sugar robbery reported last night occurred to Rogers & Mitchell, instead of Taylor, Gallagher & Co., as reported. Loss $80,000, which is insured.

At the last great Saengerfest in this city, a general desire was expressed to establish a league of all German singing societies in the United States and Canada. Accordingly to-day delegates from here, from Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to form a constitution. A committee of three, one from each city named above, was appointed to formulate the ... The delegates meet on Monday to accept the constitution.

Conservative State Convention in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Jan. 4.—The Conservative Executive Committee has called a State Convention of Conservatives to meet in Raleigh on the 5th of February.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The Democrats of this city last evening chose delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Columbus January 8th. Nearly all the ward meetings declared in favor of Judge Thurman for United States Senator.

Maryland.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A Baltimore special says Governor Swann will be elected Senator.

EUROPE.

Latest from the Abyssinian Expedition.

Amicable Relations Between France and Italy.

How They May be Disturbed.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The latest despatches received from Abyssinia report that the advance of the British expedition still remained at Senafe, where it has been encamped since December 7, and no movement beyond that point will be made until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Robert Napier, which was daily expected. The health of the troops was good, but their horses and other beasts of burden were dying, in consequence of intense heat and want of proper forage.

France.

DENIAL FOR THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Emperor, in his reply to President Schneider, on New Year's Day, urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The *Constitutionnel* editorially declares that the relations between France and Italy were never more satisfactory than at the present moment; but fear is expressed that the false and mischievous rumors, now in circulation in regard to the new ministry which General Menabrea is forming, will have a bad effect.

Italy.

HEAVY SNOWS.

FLORENCE, Jan. 5.

Heavy snows have fallen throughout Northern and Central Italy, which have greatly obstructed travel. As a large number of Senators and Deputies are unable to reach the capital on the day for the reassembling of Parliament, it has been postponed to the 11th instant.

Portugal.

A NEW MINISTRY.

LISBON, Jan. 5.

The resignations of the members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new ministry has been formed, under the Count of Avila, who succeeds Aguar as President of the Ministerial Council.

BY STEAMER.

The "Strange Armed Vessel"—Attempt to Blow Up the Gas Works at Warrington—Russian and Italian Affairs—Proclamations in Paris, etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—English mail advices to the 24th of December, state that five British ships-of-war had gone in search of the strange armed vessel without legal papers. Commanders of American ships in commission, have been ordered to accept every necessary precaution, especially at night, to protect ships from sudden attacks. Guard boats and steam launches are to be kept on duty. The dropping of torpedoes in streams is most feared by the government. The attempt was frustrated to blow up the gas works at Warrington. One of the prisoners is a well-known Fenian.

Two meetings on Clerkenwell Green, in reference to the late explosion, have been prevented by the authorities.

It is stated that a more intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy. The *Debats* denies this, and says that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Galician frontier.

In the case of Accolas, and others, condemned as members of a secret society, three proclamations were produced which were found in Accolas's house in Paris, stigmatizing Napoleon as a usurper and criminal adventurer, and France as going to ruin; her treasury affected; misery at her doors; her honor imperiled, and the laughing stock of nations; and calling on the people to rise and take their destinies into their own hands.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The New Customs Tariff.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.

Having before me a copy of the act imposing the new tariff of duties, I am enabled to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE the items of that document. The estimated revenue ... is $11,000,000; and the cost of collection $783,000.

SCHEDULE A.

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Spirits and strong waters, viz.: Brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, spirits of wine, alcohol, bitters containing spirit, vermouth and other spirituous liquors of whatever strength, ... for every gallon ... Cordials, per gallon ... Perfumed spirits, per gallon ... Tinctures, per gallon ... Ale, beer and porter in casks ... Do do in bottles ... Crude petroleum ... Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined, per gallon ... Naptha, per gal. ... Benzole, per gal. ... Refined Petroleum, per gal. ... Products of Petroleum ... Candy—brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered by any process equal in quality ... White clayed sugar ... Yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar ... Brown Muscovado sugar ... Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown Muscovado, per 100 lbs. ... Cane juice, syrup of sugar or of sugar cane ... Molasses ... Coffee, green, per lb. ... Coffee, roasted or ground, per lb. ... Chicory or other root or vegetable used as coffee ... Tea ... Cigars ... Butter, per lb. ... Cheese, per lb. ... Lard and tallow, per lb. ... Pork, salted or smoked, per lb. ... Flour of wheat or rye, per bbl. ... Indian corn and grain of all kinds, except wheat ... Meats, fresh, salted or smoked, per lb. ... [illegible]

SCHEDULE B.

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground, Cinnamon, ground, Ginger, ground, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, ground, Perfumery, not otherwise specified, Pimento, ground, Playing cards, Proprietary medicines ... [illegible]

SCHEDULE C.

FREE GOODS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE: Anatomical preparations, Antiquities, collections of, Cabinets of coins, Cabinets of medals, Collections of botany, Drawings, Gems, Medals, Mineralogy, specimens of, Natural history, specimens of, Sculpture, specimens of, WORKS OF ART, VIZ.: ...

Statues, of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND COLORS, NOT INCLUDING CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OR CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, FOR DYEING OR OTHERWISE, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.

Acids of every description, except acetic and vinegar. Alum. Antimony. Argol. Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing. Barilla. Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing. Blue vitriol. Bleaching powders. Brimstone in roll or flour. Colors and other articles, when imported by paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade, ... Bichromate of potash. Blue black. British gum. Chinese blue. Lake, scarlet and morocco, in pulp. Paris and permanent greens. Satin and fire washed white. Sugar of lead. Ultra marine. Umber. Cream of tartar in crystals. Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing. Essential oils. Indigo. Kelp. Kryolite. Medicines for hospitals. Metallic oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined. Nitre. Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing. Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined. Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm, in their natural state. Phosphorus. Red lead, dry. Roots, medicinal, in their natural state. Sal ammoniac. Sal soda. Saltpetre. Soda ash. Soda caustic. Soda, nitrate of. Soda, silicate of. Sulphur in roll or flour. Vitriol, blue. Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing. White lead, dry. Whiting or whitening. Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing. Zinc, white, dry.

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE.

Anchors. Ashes, pot, pearl and soda. Bread and ... from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces. Bolting cloth. Books—Periodicals and pamphlets, printed, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed music. Bookbinders' tools and implements. Brim moulds for gold bonnets. Buckwheat. Candle wick, cotton. Cement, marine unground. Cement, hydraulic ... Church bells. Clothing—donations of, for charitable institutions. Communion plate. Cocoa paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces. Coin and bullion, except United States silver coin. Cotton netting for India rubber shoes. Cotton waste. Cotton wool. Drain tiles. Duck for belting and hose. Emery paper and emery cloth. Electrotype blocks, for printing purposes. Farming implements and utensils when imported by agricultural societies for the encouragement of agriculture. Felt for hats and boots. Felt hat bodies. Fire brick. Fire engines—steam—when imported by the municipal corporations of cities, towns and villages, for the use of such municipalities. Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines. Flax waste. Gold-beaters' skin. Gum. Hoop skirt manufacture, the following articles for, crinoline thread for covering crinoline wire, tape, steel tape, slides, spangles and slotted tape, and flat or round wire uncovered. Jute. Linen machine thread. Locomotive steam. Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut. Machinery when used in the original construction of mill or factories, not to include steam engines, boilers, water wheels, or turbines. Nails—Composition. Nails—sheathing. Oakum. Oil cake. Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by, and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific or literary societies. Plaster, ... Printing ink. Printing presses, except portable hand printing presses. Rags. Rope paper and sand cloth. Ships' blocks and patent bushes for blocks. Ships' chain cables, over three-quarters of an inch, shackled or swivelled, or not. Ships' compasses. Ships' dead eyes. Ships' dead lights. Ships' deck plugs. Ships' hanks. Ships' knees, iron. Ships' masts or parts of, iron. Ships' pumps and pump gear. Ships' rudders. Ships' sheaves. Ships' signal lamps. Ships' steering apparatus. Ships' travelling trucks. Ships' wedges. Ships' wire rigging. And the following articles when used for ships or vessels, only, viz.: Cables, hemp and grass. Cordage. Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6. Varnish, black, and bright. Silver leaf. Spunk. Square, composition. Straw plait, Tuscan and grass, fancy. Stereotype blocks for printing purposes. Tin foil. Tin plates. Trimmings for hats, boots and shoes. Veneering of wood or ivory. Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing. Weaving or tram cotton for making elastic webbing. Wire cloth of brass and copper. Woollen netting for India rubber shoes.

METALS.

Brass—Bar, rod, sheet and scrap. Cranks for steamboats, forged in the rough. Cranks for mills, forged in the rough. Copper, in pigs, bar, rods, bolts and sheets and sheathing. Iron, of the descriptions following: Bar, rod, hoop, sheet, scrap, galvanized or pig. Bars, puddled. Bars and spikes, galvanized. Boiler plate. Canada plate and tinned plates. Nail and spike rod, round, square and flat. Nut of plate. Wire. Locomotive engine frames, axles, cranks, hoop iron or steel for tires, wheels, bent and welded. Locomotive crank axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, connecting rods. Lead in sheets or pig. Pumps ... Railroad bars, wrought from chairs, wrought iron fish plates and car axles. Shafts for mills and steamboats, in the rough. Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig. Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods. Steel plates cut to any form, but not moulded. Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated. Tubes and piping—of brass, copper or iron, drawn. Type metal, in blocks or pigs. Type, of brass, copper or iron, round or flat. Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing. Zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Bristles. Broom Corn. Butts. Caoutchouc, manufactured. Clays. Coal and Coke. Cork wood. Cork wood bark. Diamonds, uncut. Earths. Eggs. Emery. Fibre, Mexican. Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes. Fibrilla. Flax, undressed. Fire clay. Fur skins. Fruits, green. Fish, fresh, not to include oysters or lobsters in cans. Furs, undressed. Grease and grease scrap. Gum Arabic. Gypsum, not ground nor calcined. Hair, human, goat, angola, Thibet, horse, hog and moleskin, unmanufactured. Hay. Hemp, undressed. Hides. Hops. Horns. India rubber, unmanufactured. Lemons, oranges and ... Manilla grass. Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only; and slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought. Meats, fresh ... Ores of metals of all kinds. Osier. Palls. Pipe clay. Pitch. Plants. Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined. Precious Stones, uncut. Rattans for chair makers. Rice. Rosin. Rags. Salt. Sand. Sea grass. Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only, and not to include cereals. Shells. Skins undressed. Straw. Tallow, unwrought. Tar. Teazles. Tobacco, unmanufactured. Tow undressed. Trees. Turpentine, other than spirits of. Vegetables, culinary. Wheat. Whole hair for basket makers. Wood, of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured. Wool.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing, of British subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada. Articles by and for the use of the Governor General. Articles for the public uses of the Dominion. Articles for the use of Foreign Consuls. Arms and clothing for Indian Nations. Army and Navy, for use of— ... Coins, ... Military tables ... Clothing, plate, for officers. ... Canteens, under regulations by order in Council. ... Army and Navy Officers' Mess, under regulations by order in Council: China ware, Glassware ...

Malt Liquors, Plated ware, Silver ware, Spirits, Table Linen, Cigars, Wine.

Settlers' effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes, or hawkers.

Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.

SCHEDULE D.

The following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz.:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs, of all kinds. Animals of all kinds. Meats, smoked and salted meats. Seeds. Green and dried fruits. Fish of all kinds. Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water. Poultry. Butter. Cheese. Lard. Tallow. Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part. Fish oil. Gypsum, ground or unground.

SCHEDULE E.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:

Books, drawings, paintings and prints of an immoral or indecent character, coin, base and counterfeit.

Death of the Pioneer Gold Miner of California.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

The telegraph announces the death of Isaac Humphrey, at Victoria, on the 1st of December. He is generally known as "Major," and is an important character in the history of California. He was a Georgian by birth, and had worked in the placers of that State before coming to this coast. When Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill, now Coloma, on the 19th of January, 1848, he declared that the metal was gold, but he could not prove it, his associates did not believe him, and his discovery had no influence. The men in the neighborhood knew nothing about gold mining, and all, including Marshall, continued their labors on the mill and mill-race, and ordinary work, just as though there had been no gold in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, they would occasionally pick up bits of yellow metal in the race, and as these stood the tests of Mrs. Wimmer's soap-kettle—the only test known at Sutter's Mill—the men began to feel uneasy, and two months and a half after the discovery one of them, named Bennett, came down to San Francisco with some specimens to post himself. He showed the little nuggets to some acquaintances, and one of them happened to know that Humphrey had been a gold miner, so Bennett was taken to him. A look satisfied the Georgian of the character of the metal, and when he was told that these lumps were picked up by men who were not miners, he declared that though there had been some rich diggings in his native State, there was no place there as rich as the race at Sutter's Mill. He determined to go thither at once, and tried to persuade some friends to accompany him, but failed, so he went alone. The morning after his arrival at the mill, in the first week of April, he went out with a shovel and pan and got several dollars in his first panful, and after trying a number of places and finding the gold everywhere, he made a rocker and sat down to work regularly, washing out the gold rapidly. Marshall and his friend saw how it was done, and in three days after Humphrey's arrival every occupation save gold mining was abandoned in that neighborhood, and men who had been glad to work a week before for a dollar a day were not content unless they were making thirty or forty dollars. The news spread, and California became famous and great, and $1,000,000,000 have flowed from the fountain that was discovered by Marshall and opened by Humphrey.

The Ohio Senatorial Contest.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 4.

Hamilton County has been watched with great interest by the partisans of Thurman and Vallandigham in the Senatorial contest that has for weeks been raging in the Democratic party throughout the State. This contest grew out of the anxiety of Vallandigham to secure the endorsement of the 8th of January Convention for the Senate, in the belief that the weight of the influence of the convention would be overbearing in the caucus of the Democratic State Senators and Representatives. Vallandigham's bold push for possession of the convention has been met by Thurman's friends with equal energy and determination. Several county conventions have instructed the State delegates to go for Thurman, and others have instructed for Vallandigham. The particular interest regarding the primary election last night rose from the fact that political managers had calculated that the Hamilton County delegation would hold the balance of power. Vallandigham saw the importance of the action of the party in this corner of the State, and before Christmas appeared in person to rally his friends. His impatient ambition has been stricken with conclusive defeat. The result of the Democratic primary election was a complete Thurman victory. The friends of Thurman swept every ward. There were hardly enough Vallandigham men to make the fight interesting. This intelligence will be considered throughout the State equivalent to an announcement that Thurman will be Senator. The severer style of the Democracy in the rural districts is, however, likely to seek to break the force of the defeat of Vallandigham in this county, by declarations that the Democracy hereabout have been Corpsed and cannot be considered sound.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Naples on the 14th of December, says:

"Vesuvius, the eruptions of which have been hitherto a source of amusement, has this week awakened considerable apprehension. Every day, almost, it has presented a different appearance. On Monday it was covered with a mantle of snow, which was striped at intervals with broad strips of lava, and the explosive force of the mountain began again to increase, throwing out smoke and dark colored sand, with slight detonations. 'The smoke holes,' said Professor Palmieri, 'were covered with sublimates of salmiac, and of metallic chlorures; the smoke issued, too, not only from the cone on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the dignity of a cone.' On Tuesday night the spectacle was grand beyond all power of description. Large masses of lava were shot up to a great height, one of which, even from the city, was seen to fall like a mighty rock, and roll down the sides of the great cone. Streams of red hot lava were flowing over the upper part of the mountain, while fiery lava, ashes and sand were sent up with an immense impetus, irradiating the sky far and near. At intervals during the whole of the night there was a loud and continued cannonade, as of artillery, which was heard in the most distant part of Naples. Clouds and darkness hid the mountain from us for two days, and what was going on under the mysterious veil it was impossible to say; then a north wind swept them all away, and then Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and, one may almost add, in all its terrors."

Arrest for Libel.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—An elderly man, named Peter Sober, of Reading, was arrested last evening, charged with publishing and selling a libelous book. It was a black list of citizens of Harrisburg, who have ... He was discharged to appear ... as one who gave him some of the names.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 4—1 p. m.

Consols, 92¼ for money; ... United States 5-20 bonds, 72½; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie, 48¾. ...

LONDON, Jan. 4—1:30 p. m.

United States 5-20 bonds, 72½; others unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4—Evening.

United States bonds ...

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:30 a. m.

Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm but quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—1:30 p. m.

Cotton more quiet, ... Breadstuffs quiet; ... Pork, ...

ANTWERP, Jan. 4—Evening.

Petroleum active and firmer; standard white, ...

New York Financial News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

At the opening of the stock market, this morning, there was a dry moment; a firm tone prevailed, and values tended to a higher range. New York Central, Michigan Southern, and Chicago & Northwestern ...

[illegible]

Bank Statement. ...

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

PROVISIONS—Pork flat, and closed at $20.00 for old and $21.00 for new. Bacon very unsettled; prices wide apart. Lard very firm.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio, 15@17c in gold. SUGAR—Firm; fair to good grocery, 11@11½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,600 at Communipaw. Selling at ...

Ocean Freights.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, by steam, corn, 6½d; to Cork, for orders, 9s; with shipments of ...

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Low grades were in demand, but the market was generally quiet. ... Oats closed at ... in store.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

The dry goods market was inactive for heavy grades. Amoskeag ACA ticks are down to ...; brands of this make are off to ...; The Tremont stripes are reduced to 18½c. York D denims steady at 30c; but Mystic River D are off to 22½c. Fremont DD are down to 18c. Lewiston blue denims are scarce at 30c. Great Falls K 4-4 bleached muslins are ... Naumkeag corset jeans at 16½c; Pacific extra sheetings ... at 16½c; Lawrence C brown sheetings ...; Prints—Most standard styles selling at 11@12½c ...

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.

FLOUR—Held firmer; sales, 50 brls Maple Mills choice at ...; city XX sold at $8.00@8.25; ...

GRAIN—Wheat advanced 4c, closing firm. ...

[illegible]

Dry Dock.

THE

Empire Dry Dock COMPANY.

The Empire Dry Dock Company is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, for the purpose of building and establishing in Chicago a first-class Dry Dock and Shipyard, such as has become a necessity to the wants of Vessels of large tonnage, within the last few years.

The design of the Company is to build a Dry Dock on the south Branch of the Chicago River, at a point where there is ample room to move the largest Barks and Propellers into and out of the Dock with facility and dispatch; ... It is proposed to erect such machinery as will discharge the water from the Dock ...

The Dock can be so constructed as to admit the use of a part of its length, ...

The benefits of this great improvement upon the facilities of commerce in this port, ... shall be shared ...

The plan is to issue the capital stock in shares of ... The capital is fixed at thirty thousand dollars, ...

The following subscribers are named as the Directors for the first year:

WILLIAM W. BATES, A. J. LATHAM, C. J. MAGILL, JAMES MATTHEWS, STEPHEN BATES, WM. M. GRAHAM, JOHN GREGORY.

Parties representing vessel interests are especially invited to subscribe to the stock of this Company. The Subscription List will be found with William W. Bates, Manager of the late Mechanics' Dry Dock, ... Oriental Building, LaSalle-st., who will give further information relative to the carrying out of the capital ... in this important enterprise.

Paper Hangings, &c.

The Great Paper Hangings, Bedding and Upholstery House of the West!!

E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

We are now furnishing our customers with the

ELASTIC SPONGE MATTRESSES,

ELASTIC SPONGE PILLOWS,

ELASTIC CUSHION SPONGE,

ELASTIC SPONGE CUSHIONS,

And all kinds of Elastic Sponge Goods,

AT THE MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Churches, Hotels, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, etc. furnished at short notice.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Hair Cloths, Damask, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 74 and 76 Lake-st.

Furs.

FURS SABLE, MINK, Ermine, Fitch, Squirrel, and all kind of Furs, at very low prices, at BISHOP & BARNES'.

FURS Highest Cash Prices Paid for Raw Furs. Prompt returns made on shipments from the country. BISHOP & BARNES.

FURS Tanned and Manufactured to Order in the most fashionable style, at the Fur Manufactory, 115 Lake-st.

BISHOP & BARNES, Sign of the BLACK BEAR.

FURS! FURS!

We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of Raw Furs.

WHITTEMORE, CARTER & BROWN, Nos. 11 and 13 Lake-st., Chicago.

Woollen Goods.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

WORSTED GOODS

AT SUTTON & BURKITT'S,

177 LAKE-ST. 177

Sontags, 50c each, worth $1.
Ladies' Leggins, 75c, worth $1.25.
Children's Jackets, 75c, worth $1.25.
Ladies' Jackets at Cost.
Ladies' Wool Hose at Cost.
Men's Half Hose Reduced.
Boy's Half Hose Very Cheap.
Knit Hoods Reduced.
Men's Knit Scarfs Reduced.
Woven Hoods Below Cost.
Ladies' Merino Underwear at Cost.
Men's All-Wool Undershirts and Drawers, extra heavy, at Cost.

We are desirous of closing out our stock of these goods, and in order to do so, will make prices very low.

SUTTON & BURKITT, 177 LAKE-ST. 177.

Stockholders Meetings.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

For Nine Directors for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the Bank, in this city, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

C. H. FIELD, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens' Protective Fuel Company for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business, will be held at the office, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 22, at 3 p. m. on Monday, January 6.

W. R. MOULD, Sec. and Treas.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may lawfully come before them, will be held at the office of said Bank, No. 50 LaSalle-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Coal, Fire Brick, &c.

Coal, Fire Brick.

We can furnish the best quality of Pittsburgh Coal, off cars at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago cars, at $ ... per ton by car load. Also, all sizes and shapes of Summit Cut Fire Brick, warranted equal in quality to any other manufactured. Address orders to

JAMES McCAULEY & CO., 211 South Water-st.

New Publications.

THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW FOR JANUARY, 1868. Vol. II, No. 2.

Is just published by

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., BOSTON.

CONTENTS.

I. Liability as Partner. II. Anomalies in the Law of Sedition. III. Marriage, as Affected by the Conflict of Laws. IV. Sunday Laws. V. The Internal Revenue System. VI. Case of the Ship ... VII. Digest of the English Law Reports for August, September and October, 1867. VIII. Digest of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. IX. Selected Digest of State Reports. X. Book Notices. XI. List of New Law Books published in England and America since October 1, 1867. XII. Summary of Events.

Subscription price, $5, payable in advance; single numbers, $1.25. Back numbers supplied. Vol. I bound in law sheep, $6.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, at their Hall, in the Masonic Temple, at 7½ (Monday) evening, for work on the M. E. Degree. Members of the Fraternity cordially invited to attend.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

MASONIC—ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS.—A stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., will be held at their Asylum, this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the transaction of business ...

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

To Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $2,000 and upwards on City Property.

BRAMAN & ... 82 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE.

At fair rates of interest. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 25 Dearborn-st., in rear of Commercial National Bank.

Lumber.

TIMBER! TIMBER!

Three million feet Norway and White Pine Timber, ... Apply to LESLIE & ... Room 25 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

For California.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!—UNPRECEDENTED ... from New York, ... Passage at the following low rates: ... Apply to ... 177 Washington-st., New York.

Storage.

STORAGE.

... DICKERSON & SHERMAN, 170 Randolph-st.

Elastic Sponge.

Try them—you will like them.
Test them—you will be satisfied.
Use them—they will please you.
We guarantee them.

ELASTIC SPONGE MATTRESSES.
ELASTIC SPONGE PILLOWS.
ELASTIC SPONGE CUSHIONS.
For Office Chairs, Churches, Halls, Railroads.

ELASTIC CUSHION SPONGE.
By the bale, for upholstering R. R. Coaches, Omnibusses, Carriages, Sofas, Easy Chairs.

W. E. SPONGE CO., MANUFACTURERS, 192 & 194 Lake-st., Chicago.

Our superior PREPARED SPONGE and MANUFACTURED GOODS for sale by all leading dealers in Bedding and Furniture throughout the West and Northwest.

RAILROADS are using our "Cushion" brand Elastic Sponge, upholstering their passenger coaches; nothing equals it.

EVERYBODY pronounces the Elastic Sponge, for every good quality and comfort, an age in advance of all other materials for EVERY PURPOSE OF UPHOLSTERY STUFFING. It don't pack; it is sweet and clean; nothing else so full of spring and elasticity; it drives away Moths, Bugs and Insects. Therefore, everybody buys it in preference over every other material, and it costs less money.

Full-size Mattresses	$30.00
Pillows, per pair	3.50
Office Chair Cushions (covers of enamelled cloth)	3.00
Covers of leather	5.00

Try them—you will like them.
Test them—you will be satisfied.
Use them—they will please you.
We Guarantee them.

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., Chicago, 192 and 194 Lake-st. St. Louis, 720 Fifth-st. Detroit, 78 Griswold-st.

Machinery.



A. N. WOOD & CO., Eaton, Madison Co., N. Y.,

Continue to manufacture their improved

Portable Engines,

For Farm and Mechanical purposes. They are especially adapted to driving Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Mills of all kinds, Printing Presses, Circular Saws, Wood or Iron Lathes, Machinery in Cabinet or Wagon Shops, Boring Artesian Wells, Pumping Water, &c., &c. We warrant our Engines to be what we represent them, and to give unqualified satisfaction in all respects.

Branch Office 234 Lake-st., Chicago, with the American Scale Co.

Automatic Gas Machine.

GAS MACHINES AND GASOLINE!

GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT. GAS LIGHT.

Gasoline, such as is used in our Gas Machine for illuminating purposes, is a volatile hydro-carbon fluid, obtained from Petroleum, and is the cheapest material for lighting purposes yet discovered. ... Address for a circular, the

NORTHWESTERN AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE CO., No. 16 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

General Notices.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

For Parties and Tableaux, at the celebrated Costumer's, Mrs. C. OEHM, 188 North Clark-st.

Country orders promptly attended to.

POLICE INVESTIGATION.

We do hereby notify all persons who have knowledge of any misconduct, and especially of extortions or bribery, on the part of any person connected with the Police force of this city, to appear before us on Tuesday, Tuesday and Saturday, January 7th, 9th, 11th, 1868, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening, at the City Clerk's Office, Room 13 Court House.

Or in case any person should prefer to make charges against any member of the Police force, they may do so, either by written communication or personally, to any member of the Committee, or to the Committee as a whole.

And we hereby promise all such persons protection in any truthful disclosure they may make.

Ald. McWOLF, Chairman.
Ald. WICKER.
Ald. BEESE.
Ald. SCHINTZ.
Ald. WALSH.
Ald. MACALISTER.
Ald. CARPENTER.

Committee.

GEO. BUCKLEY, Clerk of Committee.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of King, Kellogg & Co., on Monday, January 6th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

... LADD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A ten, and including January 1, to March 1, 1868, all garments made by myself will be 15 per cent below my regular prices. ELY, Draper and Tailor, at his parlors, 3 and 4 Washington-st., opposite Dearborn Park.

Sewing Machines.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Weed Sewing Machine Co.

Have transferred the business of their Branch Office in this city, to

MESSRS. ALDEN, THOMAS & CO.,

Who will continue the sale of superior Weed Machines, from

STORE NO. 102 WASHINGTON-ST.,

And supply the demands for the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The continued patronage of the city and country trade is respectfully solicited for the new Firm, who will spare no pains to merit the wants of all classes by constant application and attention to their business.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.

S. L. CLARK, Secretary.

Wanted.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned are prepared to offer liberal inducements to two or three experienced and energetic Solicitors for the city. Special Travelling Agents for Illinois and the Northwest also wanted. To those who are capable and desirous of a permanent and profitable business, an eligible opportunity is now open. Apply to

PAUL & MASON, General Agents Washington Life Ins. Co., 130 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED.

Either active or special, with a capital of $25,000 to $30,000, to join a well-established, ... business ... Address "JOBBER," Tribune office.

WANTED.

A first-class Hardware Salesman, ... Address "HARDWARE," ...

Furnishing Goods.

ELY'S PARLORS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing.

3 and 4 Washington-st.

Card Engraving.

HALLIDAY, WEDDING CARD ENGRAVER,

Dealer in FINE STATIONERY.

No. 3 Washington-st., under Ely's Parlors.

New styles Wedding Envelopes and New Years' Cards.

Perfumery, &c.

STAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

S. LAMPHEAR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Choice Cooking Extracts, Liquid Spices, Medicinal Preparations, And Perfumery,

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 & 26 Market-st., CHICAGO.

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore doing business under the name and style of

Irvine, Jones & Co.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. J. Irvine and E. N. Simpson being alone authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

C. J. IRVINE,
E. H. JONES,
E. N. SIMPSON.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of

Irvine, Simpson & Co.,

And will carry on the old business of GRAVES & IRVINE, as during the past year, at 19 LAKE-ST., up stairs.

C. J. IRVINE,
E. N. SIMPSON,
H. N. CHIPPENTON.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1868.

DISSOLUTION. — THE FIRM OF CHARLES RANDOLPH & CO.

Expires this day by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by Chas. Randolph, at the office of the late firm.

CHAS. RANDOLPH & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

RANDOLPH & HEWITT,

For the transaction of a General Commission business, and offer their services to their friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Grain, Provisions, &c., in this market.

CHAS. RANDOLPH,
E. S. HEWITT.

Office, 26 Mercantile Building, LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. L. FOREPAUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. L. FOREPAUGH,
M. AUERBACH,
G. H. FINCH.

St. Paul, Minn., January 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of AUERBACH, FINCH & SCHEFFER, and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing business as successors to the late firm of J. L. Forepaugh & Co.

M. AUERBACH,
G. H. FINCH,
CHAS. SCHEFFER.

St. Paul, Minn., January 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION. — THE FIRM OF KENT, FOSTER & PECK, doing business in this city, is this day dissolved by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOHN KENT, GEO. FOSTER, ALONZO D. PECK, Boston.
THOMAS C. WELSH, PRENTISS M. KENT, Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. — The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the style of KENT, WELSH & CO., at Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., opposite Dearborn Park.

JOHN KENT,
THOMAS C. WELSH,
PRENTISS M. KENT, Chicago.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. OSCAR PARKER and WM. D. MARSH, under the firm of PARKER, MARSH & CO., at 78 Dearborn-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of late firm will be settled with J. O. PARKER, who alone is authorized to settle and adjust the same.

J. OSCAR PARKER,
WM. D. MARSH.

The business will be continued at the old stand by JAMES O. PARKER & CO.

Chicago, January 3, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE interest of WM. CHARNLEY in the firm of GEO. A. WHEELER & CO., Ceases this day by limitation.

GEO. A. WHEELER,
T. P. ...,
WM. CHARNLEY.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Plows, Harris & Upham is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Wm. D. Harris and B. B. Upham will continue the business of the late firm, and settle all accounts of the same.

W. J. PLOWS,
WM. D. HARRIS,
B. B. UPHAM.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1868.

Paper.

The Chicago Fibre and Paper Company Warehouse.

Druggists' Papers.
Hardware Papers.
Manilla Papers.
Roofing Papers.
Wrapping Papers.

All sizes in stock, or manufactured to order. Prices low.

DICKERSON & SHERMAN, 170 RANDOLPH-ST.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. J. CULTON. HAROLD SPRAGUE.

CULTON & SPRAGUE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain, Pork, Provisions and Dressed Hogs.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and carried on margins at usual rates.

Room No. 4, Chamber of Commerce.

Lamps, Glassware, &c.

SUN BURNERS,
SUN BURNERS,
SUN BURNERS.

For sale to the Trade by

E. F. SLOCUM,

Wholesale Dealer in Lamps and Glassware,

132 CLARK-ST.

Scales.

HOWE'S SCALES.

MANUFACTORY AT BRANDON, VT.

NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Seeds.

OSAGE SEED.

Warranted fresh and good. By the Pound, Bushel, or Hundred Bushels, at low rates by the quantity.

Printed instructions for preparing and planting the seed will be sent with each lot, if desired.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, McLean Co., Illinois.

Educational.

FINE ART COLLEGE,

Corner of LaSalle and Randolph-sts., incorporated by the State of Illinois. Music, drawing, painting, elocution and languages. Excellent instruction in every department. ... Open Thursday evening, Jan. 9. ...

E. P. DOWNING, Actuary.

Lottery.

LOTTERY.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS of the ... State Lottery, Extra Class ... January 4, 1868, ... Address P. O. Box 1934.

For Sale.

GROUND LINSEED CAKE

Is the CHEAPEST FOOD now in the market for STOCK of all kinds. Every man who keeps a COW ought to try it. For sale in quantities to suit by

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-sts., West Side, manufacturers of Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.

A STATE FACTORY FOR SALE, within 25 miles of Chicago, by rail, ... Address "Y. D.," Tribune office.

Information Wanted.

WHERE IS CHRISTINE LANGE? ... Any information of her will be gratefully received ... Address ... Detroit, Michigan.

Wanted—Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Boarding and Lodging.

Business Chances.

Personal.

Agents Wanted.

To Rent.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails.
THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.
The Daily Edition, per year ... $12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
The Weekly Edition, per year ... [illegible]
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter ... $3.25
The Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 25
Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters at our risk.
Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

General Grant and the Republican Platform.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent, who seems to raise an objection against General Grant as a candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, because a certain number of men in the city of New York held a meeting at the Cooper Institute recently, and proposed to nominate him for that office without a platform. The objection seems to us to be a *non sequitur*. The Cooper Institute meeting has no significance beyond expressing the views of the gentlemen who composed it. We have entire respect for them as a body of independent American citizens, assembled together to consider an important public question, but as they commit neither the Republican party nor General Grant by their action, we fail to see anything alarming in the resolutions which they adopted, or in the circular which Mr. Stewart was authorized to issue. This latter document signifies merely that Mr. Stewart and those whom he represents have sufficient confidence in General Grant to support him for the Presidency without a platform. We do not see how anybody can quarrel with them on such an issue.

We should not be willing to support General Grant for the Presidency unless we had entire sufficient confidence in him, apart from any platform. Nevertheless, we do not expect to support him in that way. Political parties exist to carry forward certain principles. The American people are in the habit of inquiring *what* they are to vote for, as well as *whom*. It will be a sorry day when they fall into the habit of electing Presidents or Congresses without any particular principles or ideas to be promoted by their suffrages. It would be not, only a bad example, but a fatal policy for the Republican party to nominate anybody for the Presidency without declaring distinctly and truthfully the position of the party and its candidates on the vital questions of the hour. To come short of this would be cowardly, and all cowardly acts are unwise. An attempt to carry an election without a platform would expose us to a thousand attacks, against which no defence would be possible. It would detach from the party allegiance every man who has heretofore voted the Republican ticket upon the sole ground that it represented his principles—in other words, nine tenths of all those who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864—leaving them to pick up each for himself any fragments of evidence that might be attainable to justify them in voting for the Republican candidate in 1868. We would have no hope of electing a candidate in this way. It would not be desirable to do so, even if the experiment were feasible. An administration elected without a platform would be an administration without a policy. No; let us have a clear understanding of what we are about when we go into the important business of choosing a President.

Pendleton's Scheme.

The Chicago *Times* is republishing Pendleton's repudiation speeches with warm endorsement. Here is an extract from one of the speeches:

"The amount of unfunded debt has been estimated at $800,000,000. If it shall be converted into bonds, the interest will amount to $48,000,000 in gold, and this sum will be added to the expenditures. In the meantime the number of National Banks will be increased, and the place of the greenbacks supplied by bank currency. [illegible]"

Now see how this statement will stand the test of a little analysis:

1. The 800 millions of unfunded debt includes the greenbacks and fractional currency, amounting to nearly 400 millions, on which no interest is, or has been, paid. Pendleton's plan cannot, therefore, save a dollar of interest on that portion of the debt. This is $24,000,000 out of his $72,000,000 of "gold sinking fund."

2. The National Banks have $340,675,900 of bonds deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency for the security of their notes, and not 400 millions, as stated by Pendleton.

3. The National Banks have $299,000,000 of notes in actual circulation. Suppose these are all withdrawn and greenbacks issued to fill the vacuum, in what way would that cancel 400 millions of bonds as asserted by Pendleton? Estimating the bonds at par, it could only cancel $299,000,000 of bonds; but as the 5-20 bonds are worth five to six per cent premium over currency, and the 10-40s one-and-a-half, the $299,000,000 of greenbacks to be issued in the place of bank notes could only purchase $290,000,000 of bonds. Here, then, we have another false statement of Pendleton's, amounting to $110,000,000 and the interest on the same.

4. Pendleton asserts that the banks are drawing six per cent on their bonds deposited to secure their circulation, which on $400,000,000, he says, amounts to $24,000,000, which the tax-payers could save by abolishing the National Banks. But as more than half of these bonds are 10-40s, which draw five per cent, and the remainder are 5-20s, drawing six per cent, the average is under five and a half per cent, which on $290,000,000 of bonds—the amount that would be retired by displacing bank notes—the saving of interest would be $15,950,000, which is $8,050,000 less than Pendleton asserts; and from this saving of sixteen millions must be subtracted the seven to eight millions of currency taxes which the National Banks pay for the privilege of their circulation, which further reduces the saving to about ten millions. Thus we find that Pendleton's $24,000,000 of taxes saved by abolishing the National Banks shrinks into $10,000,000 when brought to the touchstone of truth. Here there are $58,000,000 of his "sinking fund" dissipated into thin air.

5. The other four hundred millions of unfunded debt to which Pendleton refers must be the 7-30s and the compound legal tenders. Of the latter there are twenty-two millions including the three per cent certificates, which, we concede, may be exchanged into plain legal tenders without expanding the circulating medium, and the currency interest thereon could be gained. But how is it possible to issue three hundred and forty-six millions of new greenbacks with which to purchase and retire the three hundred and thirty millions of outstanding 7.30 bonds which are worth 104½, without inflating the circulating medium by the amount of three hundred and forty-six millions? It can't be done; hence the assertion of Pendleton that the 7.30 bonds can be converted into non-interest bearing greenbacks "without increasing the circulating medium," is a bold-faced falsehood, well known to be such when the repudiating demagogue uttered it before his Copperhead audience.

6. An increase of greenbacks to the amount of three hundred and forty-six millions, for the purpose of paying off the 7.30 bonds, would add one-third to the mass of the currency. It would add forty-seven millions more than all the bank notes in circulation. It would obviously and necessarily depreciate the purchasing power of the currency; how much cannot be foretold with certainty. It might be a third, or only a fifth. Calling the depreciation but a fifth, or twenty per cent, that would subtract from the present value of the currency $140,000,000—blotting out that much capital in the hands of the holders. Thereafter it would require five dollars for taxes where four now answers; for, in proportion as the currency is depreciated and debased, it takes the greater quantity of it to support city, county, State and National government. The currency interest on the 7.30s amounts to $24,000,000 per annum, which Pendleton claims would be saved by paying them off with greenbacks; but would not several times that amount be added to the taxes of the people for the support of municipal, State and general government, in consequence of the depreciation of the value of the currency? Pendleton well knows such would be the case, but he is grasping after political power for himself and party, and is willing to obtain it at the expense of truth and honor. But the issue of three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks is only the first instalment of what the Pendleton repudiators propose to emit. They propose to manufacture and pay out one thousand six hundred million more with which to pay the five-twenties and sixes of '81. When this scheme is perfected we shall have the following amount of currency in circulation:

Present volume of greenbacks	[illegible]
Greenbacks to replace compounds	[illegible]
Greenbacks to replace 7.30 bonds	[illegible]
Greenbacks to replace 5-20 bonds	[illegible]
Greenbacks to replace Sixes '81	[illegible]
Greenbacks to replace National Bank Notes	[illegible]
Total greenbacks	$2,6[illegible]

When the Pendleton Democratic scheme is carried into effect there will be nearly *twenty-seven hundred millions* of currency in the hands of the people. This is more than all the money in circulation in the balance of the world. How much would our currency then be worth per ream or cord? And how much would American credit be worth? And how are these twenty-seven hundred millions of greenbacks to be redeemed? Are they to be repudiated or funded into bonds? And, if the latter, are the new bonds to be paid in greenbacks, or gold, or not paid at all? It will be a sorry day for the financial credit, good name, and prosperity of this republic when the people allow themselves to be bamboozled into trusting the reins of government to the hands of Northern Copperhead repudiators and Southern pro-slavery traitors.

The Coming Revolution in England.

That Great Britain is gradually tending to a social and political revolution is assured by countless indications. The English people are very conservative, and this peculiarity belongs also to the Scotch and the Welsh. The Irish are the extremists, and are the impracticables. The Reform bill of thirty-five years ago arrested the growth of that revolutionary spirit—which in 1867 refuses to be appeased by an additional but partial reform in the suffrage. In that thirty-five years liberal ideas have made wonderful progress in Europe. Germany has been emancipated; the millions who have been broken up into small fragments, and ruled by hosts of petty tyrants, are now uniting under one government, and that one founded upon the unity, freedom, and intelligence of the people. The hand of reform has fallen crushingly upon the despotism of Austria. Despised Hungary is now the priceless jewel in the crown of the Emperor. Concordats have lost their value; religious liberty has been established; Church and State have been separated; and the popular Legislature has become the law-making power of the empire. It is but natural to suppose that this progress, which has been so universal, should have had some effect even upon the staid, if not sluggish, mind of the British people. Two years ago the House of Commons rejected a bill granting an extension of the suffrage; but within a year the House of Commons has been compelled by an unmistakable demonstration of popular feeling to enact a bill far more liberal than that which was rejected the year before. But the reform had been delayed too long to be accepted as a favor. The people who had waited thirty-five years for the privilege of voting refuse to regard that as a favor, which is conceded with conditions and restrictions of the most objectionable character.

In discussing the popular tumult and the uneasiness in England occasioned by the Fenian excesses, and the popular policy of the government in relation to the suppression of sedition, the *Saturday Review*, an extreme Tory organ, has the frankness to say:

"The Irish are not the only discontented portion of the population, nor is discontent confined to the lowest class in either kingdom. There is another class far above this—a class of men not wealthy nor yet very poor, with the education, the tastes and the habits of the higher ranks, a class containing some able and many disappointed men, a class which is equally offended by the presumed insolence of the aristocracy and the vulgar pretensions of the plutocracy—a class which does not sympathize with the 'citizen-brothers' of the friends of the people, but which, on an emergency, would gladly use, and be used by them. From this would come, in a critical time, the leaders of popular insurrection; men with tongues and pens capable of kindling the passions of a people, even if they were incapable of guiding them. [illegible]"

The *Saturday Review* applauds the policy which has been adopted by the government, of arresting, indicting and punishing men for the expression of opinions. That is the very way to swell the ranks of the discontented people of England. The discontents embrace all those Englishmen to whom political standing is denied; they embrace the thousands of artisans who are bereft of the privilege of voting because of the want of a few pennies in their annual rates. It embraces all those men who, having votes, whether workmen or tenants, have to vote openly and not by ballot, and whose representation in Parliament bears no adequate proportion to their numerical strength in the aggregate of population. It embraces every Englishman, rich or poor, who finds that every day the soil of England is passing into the hands of a narrowing circle, and that soon there will be but very few Englishmen who can say that they have any pecuniary interest in the land of the kingdom. The separation of the people from the ownership of the soil, is of all things, the most certain to produce discontent. To tell the people that they shall never own the land upon which they are to toil, and from which they are to earn their bread, is to condemn them to lives of hopeless labor without one relieving thought. These people in all parts of the United Kingdom may be set down as willing to avail themselves of any revolutionary proceeding that may take place; they may not all take part in popular tumults, nor in disorderly proceedings, but their sympathy, their feelings, hopes, desires and interests are all enlisted in the overthrow of that ministry which obstinately stands still and refuses to recognize the happiness and freedom of the people as the objects of all true government.

The Tory *Review*, in the paragraph we have quoted, seeks to arraign the class of persons it describes before public opinion; but public opinion in England, though opposed to violence, is overwhelmingly opposed to the continuance of the present system. England has ceased to be loyal to the Church as part of the government, and therefore England demands the abolition of that pension list for the scions of aristocracy. England is in favor of representation in Parliament by numbers of voters, and voting by ballot, and, with a Parliament thus constituted, the rule of primogeniture and of land aggrandizement will perish.

We do not anticipate a revolution by violence in England. The throne, at least during Her Majesty's lifetime, will not be disturbed; but there will be a revolution which, through the agency of a popularized Parliament, will overturn the aristocracy and the Church, and build up the government upon the affections and interests of the people. The class of persons of which the *Review* speaks, is a numerous one, and a powerful one. Without money and without patronage it has more power than the ministry. It can create a revolution; rule and direct it, and control it. When so disposed it may, by the power of its truth and the ability of its members, carry revolution to any point it thinks proper. That class is the most oppressed of all in England. It belongs to neither of the others. It rejects and is rejected by the aristocracy; it is intellectual, and therefore superior to the aristocracy; it is liberal, and therefore, when so disposed, may lead the democracy where it pleases. It is excluded from the position, social and political, which the abilities of its members would command for it anywhere outside of England, and consequently it rests with these people, when the time comes to let revolution have its way in England, and upon the wreck of the present system, build another more in keeping with the advanced spirit of the age.

☞ The threats of the repudiation Copperheads to start an opposition paper to the *Times*, to be called the *Age*, unless the former would advocate the Pendleton doctrine of paying off the national debt in irredeemable shinplasters, have had the desired effect. The *Times* comes out yesterday in favor of currency expansion to the amount of two hundred millions to start with. It republishes two of Pendleton's speeches, and warmly endorses them, saying that "his views have taken extraordinary hold of the public temper." The chief hold they have taken is on the fears of the *Times*, lest the advocates of repudiation shall start an opposition Copperhead paper in Chicago.

☞ The jury in the Ticknor divorce case have brought in a verdict which grants a divorce to Mrs. Ticknor, and acquits her of the charge of adultery. Mr. Ticknor's counsel have entered a motion for a new trial. It is to be hoped that the new trial will not be granted. The public have been sufficiently nauseated with the case already. Probably the annals of jurisprudence have never furnished a more obscene picture. We trust that we have had the last of it.

St. Thomas.

The British press are discussing the object and effect of the American acquisition of St. Thomas and St. John. The London *Star* of the 17th ult., says:

"The acquisition by the United States of the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John is an event of sufficient gravity to warrant an examination into the motives of the nation which has acquired a foothold in that region, and of the probable future results on the scattered communities of those seas belonging to different European powers.

"The object of the United States has been to acquire war ports as a protection against European enemies, and in St. Thomas and St. John they have certainly succeeded in gaining what they desired. This move on the part of the Americans has unquestionably altered all the relations between the countries in the event of a war, and is of fifty times more importance to England than all the manoeuvres which have taken place about Turkey for the last hundred years. In the event of a great convulsion in our own country, occasioned by the persistent machinations of the American Fenians, St. Thomas and St. John may become convenient shelters from which to annoy the commerce of England. Certainly in a war with the United States, should that calamity ever occur, the possession of these two islands would entirely alter the balance of power which has hitherto subsisted between this country and America. We do not point out these results in any spirit of hostility to the United States, but rather to show the blindness and stupidity of the Foreign Office. We are in the act of spending millions under some delusion that in doing so we are keeping up our prestige in the East Indies, while, without a murmur, without an exchange of notes, so far as we are at present informed, our greatest naval rival acquires two islands in the West Indies, avowedly as war ports against possible trans-Atlantic enemies."

Several things may be said in reply to all this. In the first place, it is not in the power of Great Britain to prevent this republic from purchasing these islands if it wants to, and therefore the *Star* unjustly berates the British Foreign Office for not preventing what it was not able to do. In the second place, our government has not consummated a purchase of those islands; and if we may judge from the tone of the press and of the sentiments of Congress so far as the same have been made public, this country is not likely to invest seven or eight millions in these volcanic possessions of Denmark. No such advantage would accrue to this country from their acquisition as the *Star* represents. In a war with England those islands would cut a very insignificant figure. It would make precious little difference to us whether we owned them or not. We should strike at larger game. Our coast is quite convenient to the Bahama Islands. A dozen of them are in sight from Key West. St. Thomas lies 1,200 miles away from the nearest point on our coast. It is 2,400 miles from New Orleans or Pensacola, Savannah or Charleston. It is 800 east of Jamaica, and not on the route to that important British colony from any Atlantic or Gulf port. The Bermuda group and the very important harbor of Nassau lie 1,200 miles north of St. Thomas, and consequently the latter could be of no sort of use to us in an effort to capture either the Bermudas, the Bahamas or Jamaica. It might be useful as a basis of operations against the Caribbean Islands; but after having dispossessed the British from the Bahamas, Bermudas and Jamaica, we should be able to get along without St. Thomas very conveniently. At all events, the American Government is not justified, in the present condition of affairs, to spend seven or eight millions to acquire an islet for a base of operations against the British Caribbean Islands in some future war with that power. In the event of a collision with Great Britain we shall be able to take all the islands we want without the help of St. Thomas.

☞ The *Times* apologizes to its readers for its New Year's Address, calling it "a literary performance of somewhat doubtful merit;" "a clandestine affair of the irresponsible carriers of the *Times*," &c. There is no need of such explanations or objurgations, as the "Address" was neither better nor worse than the average editorial performances of that sheet. It was simply a Copperhead editorial in doggerel, blackguarding colored people, vilifying the Republicans, and extolling the rebels and Copperheads. As this is exactly what the *Times* does every day in prose, why should not its carriers do the same thing in rhyme? Its New Year's Address was no more insulting to Republican readers than its daily address. And unless the responsible editor is getting jealous of the competitive performances of his carriers, it was wholly superfluous to offer apology for their poetry, if it be not intended to condemn the character of his prose.

General Grant and the Republican Party.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

While, it is well known that you favor the nomination of General Grant for our next President, it is equally well known that THE TRIBUNE has always been true to principle, and for open, manly discussion. Many, if not most, of your readers will be slow to believe that you can endorse the course recently taken by the New York merchants to make our distinguished warrior President. The platform laid down by the meeting, made up simply of the General's "past services to the country," will not meet our present wants, nor can these princely merchants force even General Grant in this wise "upon any political conventions that may be held by Republicans or Democrats."

However it may be with the latter party as to principles, the former, we are sure, has, through its giant struggles for nearly ten years past, attained unto a few, with which, in this hour of trial, it cannot afford to dispense. Never has our country's life demanded, as now, such a steadfast adherence to the justice, the equity and the impartiality of suffrage and citizenship whereunto the Republican party has attained; nor has there ever been a stronger pressure on any party to force it to retreat. The devil is leading us into the wilderness to be tempted. Were it needful once more to dislodge the rebels from Donelson, Vicksburg, or Richmond, the military record of General Grant would answer every purpose. One of the cardinal virtues of the soldier is obedience, never asking questions, even for conscience's sake, while an equally important virtue in the citizen is intelligence, asking all questions and understanding all principles on which the republic is to be conducted. Not yet has the noble party at the helm, through the past eight years' tempest, so far degenerated as to accept men instead of measures. Were General Washington to rise from the dead, we would expect him to speak out on the momentous issues now pending, before putting him at the head of our government. The principles to be settled in these issues are of much higher import than those involved in our carnal battles. Indeed, the decision of these has settled nothing, unless we gain the conflict now waging between impartial justice, equality before the law to all, and the oppressive, unjust caste reigning and ruling before the war. This great battle has been joined, and the momentous practical question now upon us is simply whether, since the Republican party has not carried everything in our late elections, it may not be demoralized into a *debacle*. Shame upon the man who for an instant can entertain the question. Are our principles at the mercy of success? Failing to carry triumphantly every plank in all your platforms through the late campaign, are we to sit down in dismay and say henceforth we have none? When asked for the political principles of the great party and our great candidate, can we do no better than point to his military record? Surely, this were even worse than to give a stone to a hungry child asking for bread.

Our veterans in Congress can die under the flag of principle, but can never retreat. Sooner than "go back" one jot or tittle on our great measures to secure justice and liberty to the humblest citizen, these warriors, with millions of citizens in the same army, will perish on the battle-field. Martyrdom is ten thousand times better than cowardice. Of this, however, there is no need. Truth is mighty and will prevail.

If, then, General Grant is prepared to comprehend and heartily endorse the great measures and principles, we as citizens and statesmen are prepared to comprehend and endorse him as our next President; if not, then we will find some man who has been steering by the chart and compass through our eight year storm for our helmsman. W. F.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The City Council last evening unanimously approved the sentiments embodied in the resolutions adopted at the citizens' meeting held in the City Hall on the 18th ultimo, relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, calling upon the Executive and Congress to take such steps as may insure people from all trouble in the future, and relief for those who are at present illegally incarcerated.

Died.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—Sylvester G. Sherman, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, died suddenly last evening in this city.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Joseph Aspinall, one of our oldest and most respected merchants, died this morning.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

The Eccentricities of King Louis II. of Bavaria.

Royal Disappointments in Friendship and Love

The Story of a Young King's Engagement.

How He Wooed and Jilted His First Love.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 18.

To be subject to the will of a crowned head, whether he be a constitutional or an autocratic monarch, is not a particular blessing for any people. But to be ruled by a sovereign who is not capable of governing, and has not the least interest for the well-being of the governed, is a positive misfortune for his subjects. Such a calamity has been oppressing for the last three years the four millions of human beings that constitute the population of the kingdom of Bavaria.

When, in the spring of 1848, King Louis I. was compelled to abdicate under the pressure of a revolutionary rising at Munich, brought on by the scandalous manifestations of his blind passion for the late Lola Montez, he was succeeded by his oldest son, Maximilian I., who turned out a comparatively mild, just, and well-meaning ruler, and under whose reign the Bavarians enjoyed considerable political liberty and great national prosperity. He became, indeed, so popular a monarch, that, when he died, after a brief illness, in the very prime of his manhood, in the spring of 1864, there was very general and sincere mourning throughout the kingdom.

He was followed on the throne by his first-born, Louis II., who, at the time of his accession to royal power, was but eighteen years old, and as immature in mind as in body. His education had been carefully attended to, but as he had always been a very self-willed, obstinate boy, who learned only what he liked, his mental and moral training had no very satisfactory result. Of course there was an end of all regular studies as soon as he felt the crown on his head. Of the art of governing, he knew no more than all other youths at the same age. Having never travelled, he lacked the knowledge of men and things, so indispensable to his station, that a wide range of observation alone can give. Besides being ignorant and prone to idleness, he was a dreamer, full of queer fancies, to the pursuit of which he devoted himself exclusively and ardently, with genuine boyishness, leaving the cares of State entirely to his ministry.

The boy King had inherited from his father a love for the romantic, and above all for the original school of music, represented by Richard Wagner. To gratify it became the one object of his life. Like all young hearts, he felt a yearning for sympathetic friendship that could understand and share his fond dreams and cherished aspirations. He sought and thought he found kindred impulses in one of his aides, the youngest son of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, who accumulated such an immense fortune out of the mail monopoly in Southern Germany. Seeking no other companionship than his favorite's, whom he believed to be the ideal of a true friend, the young King spent most of his time with him in the strictest seclusion, at Castle Berg, a well-known royal retreat in the Bavarian Alps. There the two led a most poetical existence, reading and writing poetry, making long *incognito* excursions on horseback in search of adventure among the country people, rowing on the lake overlooked by the castle, and chanting snatches from Wagner's operas, and imagining themselves the valiant knights or gentle troubadours of the former, while gliding through the placid waters, and indulging in other similar pastimes. In his capital the youthful majesty sojourned only a short time every year. Even when there, he would not allow the public interests to interfere with his favorite enjoyments, but spent nearly all his time with Wagner or in attending the rehearsals and public performances of his operas. The maestro, upon whom he looked as the most gifted of men, gained, indeed, such a complete ascendency over him, as to give rise to the saying that "the music of the future governed Bavaria."

These things went on for more than a year after the beardless boy had assumed the Bavarian crown. Then the beatitude of this existence was rudely broken up by an unpleasant event. Wagner abused the hold he had upon the King's mind, or rather upon his fancy. His demeanor became as haughty and overbearing as though he were the most puissant lord in the land. The extent to which he depleted the royal purse, that was always at his disposal, was at variance with the ideas and safety of the Bavarian tax-payers. By degrees strong popular prejudices became developed against him in Munich, which, in course of time, assumed such a form that the constitutional counsellors of the King considered it necessary to advise him to give his favorite an indefinite leave of absence from the Bavarian capital. Having become aware [illegible] of Wagner's regard for him, His Majesty was prevailed on without much difficulty to act upon their counsel, and the composer went into exile in Switzerland. He settled on the shores of Lake Lucerne, where the royal admirer's liberality had enabled him to acquire a villa in a most charming locality.

Wagner was now out of the way, but the King's love for the affairs of State did not by any means increase after his departure. Feeling somewhat vexed at the interference of public opinion in various ways with his desire for music, he stayed away from Munich more frequently than before, and continued to idle away his time with the young Prince Taxis in the most unprofitable manner at the various royal country residences. Even the gathering of war-clouds on the horizon of Germany in the spring of 1866 did not arouse him from his indifference. He did not take the slightest interest in the more and more threatening events of that period. When the Bavarian troops were assembled in encampments, previous to their taking the field against the Prussians, he was strongly urged by his relatives and Ministers to pay a visit to his army. But he could not be induced to do it. He did not even return to Munich, after hostilities had actually commenced, but remained in the country, unmoved by the turn of affairs that involved the very safety of his dynasty, and continued to devote himself, in company with his comrade, to childish pastimes. His Ministers were in a state of despair at his obstinacy, which involved not only great inconvenience, but also much loss of time in communicating with him, at a time when hours were often of inestimable value. Even when the Prussians had occupied half of his kingdom, and his crown was in the greatest peril, he would not leave Castle Berg. The strains of Tristan and Isolde, Lohengrin, Tannhauser and Rienzi, were more attractive to his ears than the reverberations of battles and the reports of his Ministers. Though he did not find time to visit any of the military hospitals in Munich, like his benevolent mother, he had leisure enough to pay a secret visit to Wagner, his affection for whom had been rather strengthened than lessened by the separation, soon after his then Minister, Von der Pfordten, had saved his throne at Nikolsburg. Suddenly it was reported at Munich that the King had disappeared from Castle Berg, accompanied by his inseparable companion, and that no one knew what had become of him. For nearly a whole week the public of Bavaria was left in the dark as to the movements of his eccentric Majesty. At the end of that time a Zurich paper announced that King Louis II. had been seen in that city, and that Wagner's simultaneous presence led to the supposition that the two had met by appointment. So it turned out. The King had really gone *incognito* to Switzerland and spent several days with the banished composer.

In the fall of the same year, the King, informed of the bitterness of the popular feeling against him, concluded upon the suggestion of his Ministers, to visit the parts of the kingdom that had been invaded by the Prussians and endeavor to regain the good will of the inhabitants by a show of kindness and affability. The means adopted had the desired result, notwithstanding its transparent shallowness. For it is a sorry fact, that no matter how [illegible] royal misrule may have made the Bavarians, their servility is as yet only so deeply rooted that royal smiles will at once make them forget all their grievances and protest their loyalty with renewed ardor. Shortly after the King's return from his excursion into Franconia, he met with another pungent grief. He underwent, indeed, no less an affliction than the loss of his dearly loved friend, the Prince of Tour and Taxis under the most heartrending circumstances. He had always supposed the latter to be a very model of the purest morality. The thought of his having failings like other mortals never occurred to him. Still less did he deem it possible that this idealized person could have vital shortcomings in the form of positive vices. But, to his intense chagrin, he found that such was the case, and that, in believing his friend as pure as Adam before he partook of the apple, he had been most woefully deceived himself. He learned, indeed, that the young Prince had formed, before he made him his aide-de-camp, and maintained all along a most incomprehensible *liaison* with an actress of one of the Munich theatres. Instances of closer relations than are sanctioned in the Ten Commandments, between actresses and the sprigs of nobility, are very common in Europe in general, and in German capitals in special. Hence, the shock to the young King's moral sensibilities by this discovery could have probably been not so great if the Prince's tender feelings had sprung from youthful enthusiasm for the stage, or some other sentimentalism, and if their object had possessed any real dramatic or other attractions. But the King ascertained that his friend's love was a low, inexplicable passion for a most unworthy personage. The latter was a stock performer of the lowest of the stages of Munich; an actress without any particular merit; a withered flower of very unsavory odor—in short, an ugly, vulgar woman, of bad repute and more than twenty years older than the Prince. It was not to be wondered, therefore, that the unpleasant revelation stripped the latter at once, in the King's eyes, of the halo of idealism with which the mistaken royal friendship had surrounded him; that a rupture was the immediate consequence, and that the unsullied sinner was forthwith banished from the royal presence.

The subsequent career of the young Prince proved conclusively that he was really a worthless and depraved fellow. No sooner had he received his permanent *congé* at the royal hands than he resigned his commission, he held in the army and—ran away with his *inamorata*! Of course, his proceedings caused a great scandal to his relations, and especially to his father it was a hard blow. The idea of a disgraceful *mesalliance* in his family was unbearable to the old Highness, and hence he set out immediately in pursuit of his youngest offspring in order to prevent, if possible, the consummation of his folly by a marriage to the old stage hag. With the aid of the detective police he tracked the runaways to Zurich in Switzerland. After vainly searching for the truant at all the hotels in that city, he concluded to attend a performance at the town theatre, in which his son's charmer was advertised to take part, in the expectation of finding the sought-for individual among the audience. Judge of his astonishment and mortification, when, upon the rising of the curtain, he recognized his son in the very first person he saw upon the stage. The unworthy scion of this noble house had, indeed, so far forgotten himself as to assume another name and seek, like his ancient love, fame and fortune on "the boards that signify the world." The next day the old Prince managed to have an interview with his son. But the latter turned a deaf ear to all the paternal remonstrances against his infatuated course, and could be moved neither by entreaties nor by threats to give up his *liaison* and return home. The old man, after trying everything without success, went back to his estates, resolved to abandon his son to his fate. The latter has been roaming over Germany ever since with his companion, both performing on different provincial stages with but meagre success. It has been rumored here for some time that she has succeeded in persuading him to marry her. His friends believe him capable of anything.

To come back to the young King. It was but natural that, after his grievous disappointment in friendship, the royal heart should feel sad and lonely. Whoever has felt in his youth the indescribable void, caused by the loss of a friend, will understand the feeling of grief and isolation that oppressed Louis in those days. Smarting, as he did, from inward wounds, it was not strange that he should seek solace. And, moreover, it was not surprising that, imbued as he was by his own sorrowful experience, with a profound distrust of his own sex, he should seek the balm for his aching heart in woman.

In all spheres of society, young men of fine prospects in life are almost regularly made the objects of more or less assiduous and obtrusive matrimonial speculations and calculations. Young Kings form no exception to this rule so common to all mankind; on the contrary, the very elevation of their position and splendor of their prospects make them even more than ordinary mortals the centres of the widest circles of matrimonial combinations. Louis II., indeed, had no sooner ascended the throne, when not only the whole court, from the still living grandfather and the Queen-mother, down to the lacqueys and chambermaids, but nine-tenths of his subjects benevolently and patriotically undertook to look up a wife for him. Only a few of the countless self-constituted match-makers considered it at all necessary to consult the young King's feelings in the matter. Nearly all, in searching about for a suitable partner for their ruler, indulged in the ambitious hope of being able to suggest a connection with some of the great dynasties of the Old World that would bring power and wealth and glory to their sovereign. Unfortunately the number of marriageable Princesses, with the desired qualifications, was found to be very small, and, what was still worse, the young King did not seem at all disposed to choose forthwith among the few desirable matches in the market. The fondest wish of a majority of the court was a marital alliance with Russia. The clerical and reactionary party would have been exceedingly pleased to have His Majesty marry one of the rich Austrian Archduchesses. The friends of German national consolidation, under the leadership of Prussia, would have been delighted if he had chosen among the Princesses of the house of Hohenzollern. But the thought of gratifying any of these wishes never entered the King's mind. He seemed to scorn, at first, the idea of loving any woman so long as friendship filled his whole heart. Later, when, as already set forth, disappointment in friendship made him seek the consolation of woman's love, he was loth and impatient to have others interfere in matters in which his heart was concerned. As one might expect of one of his age, he would not be influenced by any other consideration in his choice than love alone. So determinedly did he repel all suggestions of suitable matches, that the belief that he would make what was called an "imprudent marriage" was very prevalent in court circles.

During his visit to the northern portion of the kingdom in the fall of 1866, above referred to, the King proved himself a very susceptible youth. In all the larger towns in which he sojourned he became smitten with the charms of some of the provincial maidens that he met at the balls given in his honor. The gossips of Munich were kept continually busy during his absence with the many versions of his transient flames at Bayreuth, Bamberg, Nuremberg and Wurzburg. Now it was a baker's blooming daughter that had bewitched him, for the time being; next, a school teacher's, then an alderman's, and finally a young baroness. But however agitated the [illegible] royal heart may have been when it beat in the presence of the provincial beauties, [illegible] very deep impression seemed to be made upon it; for after his return to Munich no more was heard of all these love affairs. They only went to show that His Majesty possessed great capacities, at least, in the line of flirtation.

The court and the public had already become resigned to the necessity of suspending their matrimonial anticipations in connection with the King, when the latter caused them both a stunning surprise, by announcing suddenly and unexpectedly, in February last, that he had chosen the future Queen of Bavaria, in the person of his cousin, Princess Sophie Charlotte, of Bavaria. The court was fairly dumbfounded at the entirely unlooked-for promulgation of the royal engagement. That such a portentous event should burst upon them without the least premonition was a most bewildering fact for those who had grown up in the tradition that [illegible] every stage and every incident of royal courtships and weddings was one of the precious time-honored privileges of the court. They were at a loss what to make of the astonishing innovation of their youthful master in announcing himself engaged, when no one of their number had the least suspicion of what he was about. The oldest dames and lords of the court shook their heads, shrugged their shoulders, and whispered among themselves that the startling practice was altogether unheard of, and nothing like it had ever occurred in their own or anyone else's memory. And, what was still more painful to their feelings, they were forced to allow that this independence of royal action, initiated by the youthful sovereign, augured ill for the future.

But who was the chosen of Louis II.? There exists in Bavaria besides the royal a ducal house. Both are branches of the same tree, and have always strengthened their original consanguinity by successive intermarriages. The head of the ducal house has the title of "Duke in Bavaria," and he and all his offspring are "royal highnesses." The present Duke married a sister of King Louis I., and is thus a grand-uncle of the reigning King. He has achieved an unenviable reputation as one of the most dissolute princely spendthrifts of the age. He has squandered an immense fortune on [illegible] and women within the last twenty-five years, and his estates carry as heavy a load of mortgages as they can possibly bear, and were it not for an annuity of two hundred thousand florins, which he receives from the State, and which cannot be touched by his creditors, he would have been reduced to very low straits long before this. However, he enjoys the great comfort of being a happy, or rather lucky father. He is blessed with three sons and five daughters. Of the latter one is (or rather was, for her husband died a few weeks ago) married to the oldest son and heir of the Prince Tour and Taxis, the already mentioned father of the ex-Aide-de-Camp of the King, and present wandering actor, who would have inherited over a hundred millions of dollars had he outlived his father, the old Prince; the second is the spouse of the reigning Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria; the third is the notorious wife of ex-King Ferdinand II., of Naples, whose reckless life at Rome is so well known; the fourth is married to Count Trani, brother of the ex-King Ferdinand, (both brothers possess immense fortunes,) and the fifth—well, she is the choice of King Louis II. Is it to be wondered that the man, who had an Emperor, one King actually, and a second in prospective, besides two immensely wealthy Princes, as sons-in-law, has not troubled himself with counting his debts? All five daughters were possessed of considerable charms of person. The Empress of Austria and Queen of Naples have always been considered regular beauties. The Princess Tour and Taxis, the Countess Trani and the Queen of Bavaria, to be sure, were not beautiful, but would pass anywhere for pretty. Their comeliness was all in the way of attractions that any of the five could boast of. Their father being a brute, and their mother anything but a woman of polished mind, their education was very much neglected. They were, in fact, brought up in the belief that Princesses of royal blood did not require the education that common people did. As a sort of negative compensation for their lack of useful knowledge, the young Duchesses all had a superabundance of most inordinate pride, the offensive manifestations of which have been current in the popular mouth ever since their childhood. The proudest of the sisters was the youngest, who now seemed destined to share the throne of Bavaria. In addition to her excessive vanity of blood, she possessed a violent temper, scandalous outbreaks of which occurred every once in a while, according to common report. She was not yet twenty at the time the King solicited and obtained the promise of her hand. She has a slender figure of middle size, extremely haughty carriage, blue eyes and blonde hair; a fresh complexion, but rather irregular features, with an odd expression. Of accomplishments she possessed only considerable proficiency on the piano and a tolerable knowledge of French.

But, if she had no particular attractions, what was it then, it will no doubt be asked, that made the young King think of choosing her as his partner for life? The court, though cheated out of a fore-knowledge of their master's marital schemes, was not long in finding how the surprising consummation had come around, and busy tongues soon carried the particulars from the upper circles to the public at large. As already related, the adolescent Majesty was in a peculiar mood of mind after the loss, under such painful circumstances, of his most intimate friend. He yearned for the soothing influence of a being of the other sex that would offer him both sympathy and affection. He was, moreover, of the dangerous age at which the susceptibility of the heart is greatest, without being tempered by the sober reflections of reason. It was, therefore, to be expected that the first woman socially his equal, who should manifest interest in him, would set the inflammable material within him on fire. Princess Charlotte Sophie, ambitious to raise herself as high as her other sisters, had been manœuvring to attract her royal cousin's particular attention ever since he had ascended the throne. The King, being a tall, well-formed youth, and of rather pleasing presence, notwithstanding certain peculiarities of manner, it would, perhaps, be doing injustice to her to suppose that ambition was her only motive. But, certain it is, that she discovered the King's weak points, that is, his likings, with the natural keen discernment of woman, and managed to attain her object through them. Knowing that he was passionately fond of Wagner's music, she contrived to be heard by him while she played it when he was paying his occasional visits to her father's palace. As she had calculated, this made him approach her. Professing to be as enthusiastic an admirer of the "music of the future" as himself, she soon succeeded in holding him fast by their apparent community on the subject that still filled, more than any other, the royal mind. Besides sharing his musical enthusiasm, she manifested a seemingly sincere interest in him, which induced him by degrees to give her his whole confidence. A friendship thus sprang up between the two cousins. But, as is usually the case with young people under similar circumstances, their relations soon assumed a warmer nature. For a long time the King struggled within himself to ascertain whether it was esteem or affection that he felt for her. [illegible], after he had realized that his feeling for her was more than friendship, whether he loved her well enough to make her his wife. But, at last, he put a sudden end to his painful uncertainties. One night in the early part of February, on his return to the royal palace long after midnight, from a public ball, at which he had created a decided sensation by dancing only with the object of his affections, he resolved to sit down and wrote a long epistle to the Princess, in which he told her in ardent language that he thought her love constituted his life's happiness, and prayed her to vouchsafe it to him. At the same time he indited a letter to the Duke, her father, in which he formally asked for her hand. Having once made up his mind and taken the decisive step, he pushed matters with the impetuosity of youth. The letters had to be delivered in the ducal palace at night, and the Princess and her father started out of their slumbers to receive and answer them. Of course, the answers were favorable to the King's suit.

The royal engagement was no sooner concluded than it was formally and ostentatiously promulgated. The official papers brought the momentous announcement, accompanied by the pompous editorial congratulations of the people of Bavaria on the happy event. The Chambers being in session at the time, the "august betrothal" was communicated in a special message to the Upper and Lower House, whereupon both houses voted congratulatory addresses, which were solemnly presented to the King and Princess by special deputations. Again, as is the custom among rulers "by right divine," formal notifications were sent to all the courts of Europe. In short, nothing was omitted to bring the "auspicious prospective union," as the Court journal styled it, to the knowledge of every loyal Bavarian and "all the world besides," and to make it practically all but irrevocable by giving it the greatest possible publicity. The King felt as happy in his new love as any mortal that the sun ever shone on, and in the exuberance of his joy he wanted everybody to share his happiness. Little did he dream at the time how embarrassing this very anxiety would eventually prove to him.

Within a few days after the promulgation of the engagement, it was officially announced that the wedding would take place within four months. The King was most anxious to have it come off even sooner, but that was the shortest time in which the necessary preparations could be made. It was his own desire that this marriage should be celebrated with great pomp. Moreover, wishing to surround his spouse with all the splendor of royalty, he gave orders to have the modern half of the royal residence at Munich entirely repainted and refurnished. Again, in view of the well-known pecuniary straits of the Princess' father, he undertook to provide her himself with most of her wedding outfit with the most lavish prodigality. He caused scores of the most costly dresses to be ordered for her from Paris. Laces of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance were sent for from Brussels. A diadem of diamonds, that was to cost a million of florins, was ordered from the first jeweller in Munich. In fine, the preparations for the royal nuptials were made on the most liberal scale, and at first pushed with the greatest assiduity upon the urgent commands of the King.

The King's choice was at first by no means very popular. Everybody in Bavaria knew the low morals and irreparable financial embarrassments of the Princess' father, and her own want of true womanly qualities and domestic virtues. Again, the ducal family had always been distinguished for the most fanatical partisanship for the Catholic Church, and for every form of political reaction, which made a closer union of the sovereign with it very undesirable in the eyes of the majority of the people. But the royal message to the Chambers, announcing the betrothal, having proclaimed in rather winning words that the King had only listened to the voice of the heart, [illegible], a large portion of the public in the old Bavarian provinces became moved with sympathy and began to look quite favorably upon the match. It was not long, indeed, before even a sort of enthusiasm over it showed itself in the country districts known for their traditional blind devotion to the royal house. The inhabitants, in their native servility, thought it incumbent upon themselves to make formal demonstrations of their joy at the impending royal nuptials, and hence in a large number of country towns regular jollifications were gotten up, in which the local authorities and the people conjointly participated. Meetings were held and speeches made, congratulatory addresses voted, a good deal of powder burned, and extraordinary quantities of beer consumed on these occasions. For a long while the King and Princess had to receive deputations, who came to tender the congratulations of towns and villages, almost every day. As a sort of official token of regard, the Mayors of the leading municipalities in the nine provinces of the kingdom severally met and agreed to make the royal couple sumptuous wedding presents on behalf of their respective provinces. The principal cities of the kingdom also voted to furnish a certain number of poor couples with bridal wedding outfits in commemoration of the royal marriage. In fact, the latter began to be looked forward to as a great national festival, and there were few localities in Bavaria which were not made to celebrate it in a becoming manner.

But while all Bavaria was thus becoming more and more accustomed to consider a new marital alliance between the royal and ducal houses as a settled fact, the sky was by no means serene over the betrothed [illegible] ... prospect, of the existence of which only the best informed persons in the court circles had any idea. Like most young couples, the King and the Princess discovered, after their engagement, that they were not exactly what they supposed each other to be before it. The King was painfully surprised at her ignorance of the commonest things, which forced itself upon his observation soon enough. What tried his feelings much more severely was the irascibility of her temper. [illegible]

Long before the time first set for the wedding, the King was already tormented by grave doubts as to whether he had not made a mistake in his choice. The doubts in course of time obtained the strength of conviction, which manifested itself first in his postponing the wedding day till the latter part of August, on the pretext that the refitting of the royal residence could not be finished in time. During the summer months his attentions to the Princess grew "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." He resumed his residence at Castle Berg, and she went to her father's summer palace. The distance separating the two localities formed the excuse for the increasing rareness of the royal visits. The public was still without the least suspicion as to the real state of things. It only began to divine that all was not going smoothly when the wedding was again postponed from August till October, on the same pretext as before, and while it became known, moreover, that the artists and mechanics at work in redecorating the royal residence had been told not to hurry their labors any longer. Then Dame Rumor became very busy. Still people thought that only a lovers' quarrel, that would quietly blow over, was at the bottom of the delay. Nobody dreamed of such a thing as the formal breaking off of the royal engagement.

That the King was in the most perplexing of predicaments will be readily understood. On the one hand there was the settled belief that nothing but unhappiness was in store for him if he married true to his plighted faith; on the other, it seemed almost impossible to escape from the consequences of his rash resolution. Though young and inexperienced, he foresaw clearly what an endless amount of public scandal a retraction of his promise to the Princess would produce; what disgrace it would bring upon the whole royal family; what ridicule upon himself, and, not the least consideration to one with any sense of honor, what humiliation upon the Princess. He felt keenly that the very eclat that had been given to the engagement made its dissolution the more difficult and embarrassing to all concerned. He realized fully that the very elevation of royalty above the ordinary level of mankind made it all but impracticable for him to claim the boon of common mortals, and to escape, by acknowledging an error of feeling and mistake of judgment, from the fatality of poisoning his whole life. Understanding all this, he did not have for months a quiet moment, a happy hour! And yet, as late as September, he had still to tantalize himself by receiving the congratulatory deputations that continued until then to appear from all parts of the kingdom!

A good deal of comfort was vouchsafed to the harassed royal soul by the opposition, to his proposed marriage, on the part of the Queen-mother, the old King, his grandfather, and several other members of his family. Though hostile to the engagement from the very first, they did not show any marked disapprobation of it, but, from other considerations, they let the King stand by himself in his resolution. But as soon as they found that he was himself becoming convinced of the imprudence of his step, they began to approach him with their own doubts and objections. The Queen-mother, herself a Protestant, would have preferred a daughter-in-law of that faith. The old King had always hated his brother-in-law like poison, and was but too glad to find an opportunity of spoiling the latter's calculations. In the course of September the young King went to join his mother at her summer residence, and under her influence the reaction in his mind against Sophie Charlotte became more and more decided.

But, notwithstanding his growing aversion to accept the lot he had prepared for himself, His Majesty was still too afraid of the scandal a definite rupture would inevitably produce, to act the part of a man and ask to be released from his word. From sheer moral cowardice he allowed the matter to drift along from week to week, without coming to any decision. As to the Princess, she was by no means disposed to surrender her chances for a crown, although she could not possibly help understanding the meaning of the King's chilling coldness. It was evident, indeed, that she would not release him until she was fairly driven to it. In his extremity the King followed a course that was not exactly that of a man of honor. He continued to put off the wedding until the cause of the successive postponements was understood by the public and had become the subject of merciless jeers at his and the Princess' expense, and until his friends could no longer submit to the interminable adjournment without disgracing himself. As already related, the second postponement was from August till October. That month having arrived, the official gazette contained another notice to the effect that the royal nuptials had again been put off "for satisfactory reasons" until the latter part of November. Long before that time had come the gossips of Munich were thrown into a state of frantic excitement by the news that the work of refitting the palace had been entirely stopped by royal order. A few days later it was noised abroad that His Majesty had asked Her Royal Highness, the Princess, for another extension, and this time for no less than two years! At the very heels of this savory morsel of intelligence, which produced a flood-tide of street and beer-house satire in the capital, followed the still more exciting tidings that the royal engagement had been actually broken off.

Munich was almost in a greater state of excitement upon the confirmation of this news than when the Prussians advanced triumphantly through the kingdom in the summer of 1866. Nothing else was talked of for days and weeks. The scandal-mongers had a regular carnival. Some of the ultra loyalists were indignant and ashamed of the disgraceful denouement that could but lower the prestige of royalty. But the majority of the public was highly amused at the tragicomical finale of an affair that had engaged it from the start. There were different classes of individuals that experienced a regular scare when the singular news was officially confirmed. They were the milliners, dressmakers, jewellers, and other trades-people engaged in preparing the Princess' *trousseau*; the photographers and engravers that had speculated on the royal wedding by getting out in advance of it likenesses of the royal couple in regal costume in thousands and tens of thousands of copies; the artists that had apotheosized "Her Majesty to be" on canvas; the booksellers that had ready for issue in the wedding week new editions of old histories of the royal and ducal houses; the almanac printers, that were already prepared to flood the market with their issues of 1868, in which Sophie Charlotte figured already as Queen in the usual genealogical register of the reigning house and, last, not least, the host of chamberlains, masters and mistresses of ceremonies, ladies and gentlemen in waiting, equerries, and ordinary maids and lacqueys, that the King had appointed in the first flush of enthusiastic love for the future Queen. But the distressed minds of all these were soon comforted by the announcement that the King would not allow any one to come to grief on his account. And, true enough, according to the local chroniclers, he has since paid for all of his late fiancée's dresses as well as for the rest of the trousseau that he had ordered for her; for the diadem that was to adorn her youthful brow (it was delivered by the court jewellers only the day before the engagement was broken off), and every thing else ordered of any tradesman. According to the same authorities he has also directed all the photographic and other pictures, on which he figures in company with his jilted love, together with the negatives, plates, etc., etc., to be bought up in the whole kingdom. As His Majesty manifested a perfect passion in the first month of his engagement for being photographed with his dearly loved Sophie, and sat with her for every leading photographer of this city, this operation will cost the private royal exchequer a round sum. A good deal of the money to be spent in this way will have to go to beer saloons, almost every one of which in the old provinces could boast of some sort of a likeness of the royal couple. The public, here and elsewhere in the kingdom, somewhat anticipated the King in this by buying all the photographs in which he appears arm in arm with his late intended, that were still to be had. Everybody seemed to be anxious to secure one of these interesting souvenirs. The print seller, from whom I was fortunate enough to procure one, told me that they "went off like hot cakes," as you say in the United States. Whether His Majesty will be benevolent enough to buy all the almanacs referred to, is not yet known. Even as it is, with the dresses, laces, diamonds, and the rest of things he has caused, and will cause to be bought up, he will be able to start one of the most singular curiosity shops ever known.

But you will want to know how the final rupture was brought about. Well, as mentioned before, the King desired another "respite" of two years from the 29th of this month, and wrote a letter to that effect to the Princess. Realizing that the King was not to be thwarted in his determination to force her into breaking off the engagement, she carried the royal missive to her father. The Duke perceived, likewise, that there was no other choice left than to get out of the affair with as little disgrace as possible, and agreed with the Princess that she should bring the betrothal to an end. So he addressed a letter to His Majesty, telling him that his continued postponements of the wedding, and his whole conduct, justified the supposition that he regretted his promise to his daughter, and that he, as her father, felt himself called to ask him, peremptorily, whether or not it was still his intention to make her his wife.

Whether the King cried with joy on receiving the Duke's note, is not known. But certain it is that immediately upon receiving the former, he sat down and replied briefly, that the Duke was right in his surmises; that he was sorry to say so, but he had come to the deliberate conclusion that he had acted hastily, and hence would be obliged to the Duke if he gave him back his plighted word. Thereupon the Duke replied without delay, that he was but too glad to release His Majesty.

Such is the story of the first love of Louis II. of Bavaria. The King feels supremely happy at his escape from impending bondage, but keeps very shy of the public. [illegible] shed any tears over the fate. On the contrary, if report be true, she is already about consoling herself with Archduke Victor, the youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria, one of the richest Princes in Europe, but the ugliest man in the empire. Since her jilting by the King, it has come out that she had two princely suitors before him, both of whom were scared away by the same shortcomings on her part that changed the royal mind.

It was very generally predicted and believed that the King's conduct would result in a rather serious rupture between the courts of Bavaria and Austria. But the fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph, a few days ago, paid a formal visit to Louis II., on his return from Paris to Vienna, and appeared with him in public places, evidently on the best possible terms, does not indicate any ill will on the part of the former towards the jilter of his sister-in-law. The imperial visit to Munich is the more remarkable, inasmuch as both the Emperor and the Empress had come purposely from Vienna to Bavaria early in the fall in order to effect a reconciliation between the King and Sophie Charlotte, but [illegible]. The Bavarian Majesty had the ill grace to refuse to go near them.

DISASTERS.

Explosion of the Boilers on Board an Ohio River Steamer—Five Persons Killed and Many Injured.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The stern-wheel steamer Harry Dean, bound from Marietta to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers at half-past one o'clock this morning, two miles below Gallipolis, and burned to the water's edge. The following casualties are reported: [illegible]

Five persons in all are supposed to be killed. The steamer Salisbury took off the survivors, and brought them to Gallipolis. The Dean had a heavy cargo on board, which is a total loss. The books and papers are lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Further particulars of the explosion of the Harry Dean, near Gallipolis, give the following additional casualties: J. W. Byder, killed; Mr. Buchanan, deck hand, and two others, names unknown, burned to death; a cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. Burns, of Spartanburg, badly burned; Engineer Chamberlain, slightly injured; J. J. Brown, formerly of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number were injured who are not reported. Several persons are missing, and supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily loaded with [illegible] barrels of oil, salt, potatoes, &c. All a total loss.

Another Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The steamer Highland Light, bound to the eastern shore, exploded her steam chest [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

Divorces During the Year—Marriages—Railroad Consolidation—Sunday Paper.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—In 1867 there were 510 applications for divorce made in the courts of this county, of which eighty-seven were granted, [illegible]

Articles of association of the Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad Company were filed [illegible]

The *Herald* Company commence the publication of a Sunday paper to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

Abstract of the State Auditor's Report for 1867.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—An abstract of the State Auditor's report for 1867 shows: [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Movement in Favor of the Nomination of Ex-Governor Seymour for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—An Albany despatch states that [illegible]

Heavy Failure at Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special to the *Sun*, dated Providence, Jan. 4, says: [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.

ARRIVAL OF CONGRESSMEN.

About twenty members of Congress arrived this evening, and several others have telegraphed that they will be here in the morning. A quorum of both houses will probably be present on Monday.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of new bills are ready for introduction into the House.

SENATE.

The first business before the Senate is a bill abrogating the cotton tax, but an effort will be made to get up the bill taking away McCulloch's power to contract the currency.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT.

A meeting for the formation of a Grant Club was held last evening, and another is holding this evening. About half the participants are colored men. A declaration in favor of Grant for the next President has also been made by the Grand Army of the Republic of this district.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Generals Sheridan and Terry both arrived last evening, and have been in consultation with General Sherman to-day on Indian matters. It is understood that the policy of the army with respect to the Indian question will be settled upon before Sheridan enters upon his new command.

NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

The Comptroller of the Currency has no special information regarding the National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, just failed. An examiner reached there yesterday, and will probably report during the coming week. The Comptroller does not think the failure is a very bad one.

MEMORIAL FROM DISCHARGED EMPLOYES.

Three hundred discharged employes of the Washington Navy Yard have united in addressing a memorial to the House of Representatives to have the resolution suspending the work rescinded. It will be presented on Monday.

THE GAY SEASON

will begin Monday with a reception at the White House by the ladies of the President's family. Receptions at Speaker Colfax's begin on the evening of the 17th. Cards are out for several parties during the next fortnight.

To the Associated Press.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary Seward, in conversation a few days ago with a prominent foreign gentleman here, expressed himself highly gratified at the condition our diplomatic relations with foreign powers had assumed, and predicted that we would soon be again upon smooth sea. He seemed in unusually high spirits. It is expected that Sir Edward Thornton, the new English Minister, will sail for the United States to-day or next Saturday. In diplomatic circles his coming is regarded as very indicative that he will be delegated with full power to propose to this government a counter proposition in the case of the Alabama claims, thus opening up afresh the entire matter. It is also believed that, upon his arrival, a special solution of the complicated question in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad, which has almost assumed a threatening form, will be had, and in a manner very satisfactory to this government, so far, at least, as relates to those Americans who have been arrested in Great Britain on suspicion of being Fenians.

A DEFAULTING CLERK IN THE SENATE.

The rumor current some time since, that one of Forney's chief men in the Senate was a defaulter, is said to be corroborated. The defalcation amounts to about $30,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue declares that any written or printed words, transferring the ownership of a policy, either with or without the signature of the owner, require the same stamp as the original policy.

A CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS OUT.

Representative Baldwin writes to his paper, (the Worcester, Mass., *Spy*), that the cry of "retrenchment" will only cut down the salaries of clerks, upon whom the party assessments will continue to be rigidly enforced, and he claims to know that men employed about the Capitol at $1,800 or $1,400 a year, have paid more to sustain the Southern campaign than did the loudest advocate of economy to be found in the House.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

The Ordnance Committee were in session to-day. Several witnesses were examined relative to the American Projectile [illegible]. The committee also examined Captain A. E. Wiley, of Ohio, and Major C. Wall, of the Ordnance Bureau, regarding matters in that bureau, and about the patenting of an improved breech-loading gun by a high official of the Ordnance Department, which the last named witness was the inventor.

A SECRET WHISKEY CONSPIRACY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means are examining a number of detectives who are familiar with an extensive organization known as the "Whiskey Ring." It appears from evidence elicited that the headquarters of the organization is in New York city, and extends to all the principal cities in the West and East. They boast of having made fifty millions of dollars within the last year, and bid defiance to the government. [illegible]

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of Post No. 1 of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Washington, resolutions were passed nominating General Grant for President, [illegible]

[illegible]

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during December, to meet the requirements of the government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following sums:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	[illegible]
Interest on public debt	[illegible]
War	[illegible]
Navy	[illegible]
Interior, pensions and Indians	[illegible]
Total	$27,[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON TAX

will be the first subject of discussion in the Senate next week.

IRREGULARITY OF WESTERN MAILS.

[illegible]

GENERAL GRANT

did not leave for New York as he had arranged last night. [illegible]

TREASURY ITEMS.

[illegible]

RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD.

[illegible]

EX-SENATOR CLINGMAN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

appoint a committee of three to inform Congress that the convention [illegible]

The State Auditor and Treasurer have been notified not to pay the public printers or other officers of the convention until the officers and members themselves shall be paid.

FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.

FENIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the brotherhood has by no means abated. To-day despatches were received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered a magazine in that city, and, unchallenged, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless treated like Hungary.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.

The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived this morning.

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.

The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Italy.

POPULAR BANQUET IN HONOR OF BARON RATTAZZI.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.

A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

RATTAZZI IN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a rumor of private letters proving that Baron Rattazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of General Garibaldi against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

The Eastern Complication.

TURKEY SEEKS THE AID OF ENGLAND AGAINST THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna starts for London immediately to ask protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

Switzerland.

SYMPATHY FOR THE NEW MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

BERNE, Jan. 4.

The council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal government now inaugurated in Mexico.

Denmark.

THE PROPOSED WEST INDIA TRANSFER.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.

The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday.

Spain.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUBAN LAW COURTS.

MADRID, Jan. 4.

An imperial decree has been issued for the reorganization of the courts of law in Cuba.

Japan.

RELEASE OF PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Late despatches from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasaki have been released.

CRIME.

Murder at Carbondale, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 4.

On Wednesday night last, at a New Year's ball, given at the house of John Coreman, three miles south of this town, William Johnson shot James Angell, the ball passing through the body, from the effects of which he died at nine o'clock this morning. Johnson was at this town during Wednesday, somewhat intoxicated, wanting to fight, and expressing a wish to shoot somebody. He attended the ball uninvited, and soon was engaged in an altercation with Mr. Coreman; but the latter would not fight, and Johnson was induced to leave the house after firing two or three shots at Coreman. His friends tried to quiet him, and apparently succeeded, as he put up his pistols. [illegible] Angell was a very quiet, industrious young man, about 25 years of age, and without an enemy in the world. Johnson is about the same age as Angell, but was somewhat of a bully, especially when drunk. After the shooting, Johnson, in company with one of his friends, left the house. They were at Makanda on the next morning, and started for Johnson County, where they have friends. Thus far Johnson has evaded arrest.

The Van Solen Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.

Rebutting testimony of the prosecution in the Van Solen trial was continued during the entire day, and mainly devoted to showing a variety of statements the Van Solen family have made in reference to the affair, different from the evidence given by them in court. [illegible]

A heavy snow storm has been prevailing since noon, and bids fair to continue through to-night.

Gang of Burglars in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4.—An extensive gang of St. Louis burglars have been in this city for several days, but their operations are so closely watched by the police and others that they have failed to accomplish anything. All our banks and large business houses were kept brilliantly illuminated during the dark hours. They probably will pay their respects to Peoria or some other city hereafter, and should be anticipated. They are elegantly dressed gentlemen, sporting moustaches.

Suicide and Attempted Murder.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 4.—[illegible]

MADISON.

Arrival of Members of the Legislature—The New State Officers—Measures for Safety in Case of Railroad Accidents—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.

A few members of the Legislature, which convenes next Wednesday, have arrived, with some of those seeking places in its gift, and combinations for places already are forming.

The State officers will be sworn in on their new term at the Executive office on Monday morning. The only change is in office of State Superintendent, where A. J. Craig, [illegible]

The officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have issued orders to conductors on their LaCrosse, Prairie du Chien and connecting lines, forbidding the practice of locking the doors of cars, so that passengers may not be debarred a way of escape in the case of accident.

Over two inches of snow and sleet fell Friday afternoon and evening, freezing up that night and making the finest sleighing of the season, [illegible]

FROM THE PLAINS.

Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad—Colorado Again Asks Admission into the Union, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.

Yesterday afternoon a passenger train coming east on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown off the track by the burning of some bridge timber near Julesburg. Charles Kenyon, newsboy, had an arm broken, one unknown passenger was badly injured, and several passengers more or less bruised.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The Colorado Legislature, by a large majority, has passed a resolution asking for the immediate admission of Colorado into the Union.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 3.—Heavy rains here to-day. [illegible]

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—Resolutions Introduced and Referred to Appropriate Committees—A Street Fight.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

In the convention, to-day, the following resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate committees: [illegible]

CANADA.

Mercantile Failure—United States Consul—Murderous Assault—Funeral.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—H. L. Routh & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive firms in this city, suspended to-day.

The United States Consul General, Averill, has returned to Montreal after a six weeks' absence in the States.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

Revenue Regulations in Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 4.—The new regulations in regard to duties on goods imported into Porto Rico, [illegible]

The Conservative Movement in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—[illegible]

Louisiana Reconstruction Convention—Failure to Obtain a Loan to Defray Expenses.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—[illegible]

Alleged Cause of General Pope's Removal—General Meade's Policy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Washington specials state that the immediate cause of General Pope's removal [illegible]

BEAUTY IN DISTRESS.

A Canadian Letter-Writer and Her American Victims.

A Rich Harvest Reaped in Chicago.

The Generous Sympathy of a Man With a Large Nose—A Husband Who has no Secrets from His Wife.

Small Returns from Boston and New York.

The Montreal papers have published the particulars of the discovery of a new article to raise money which has been resorted to with considerable success, by an unscrupulous young woman who has made Point St. Charles, Canada East, her base of operations. Among the number of her victims are several individuals residing in this city, who will ascertain for the first time that they have been duped by reading what follows:

The method of the interesting female was to write a long letter to one who appears to be her guardian, and whom she addresses as "My Lord." She acknowledges the receipt of a letter of late from him, whose purport is understood to be the conveyance of an infamous proposal in return for her application for pecuniary aid. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Letters on Different Topics.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, Jan. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see in your paper of December 31 the enclosed statement, which, as a rule, is true, if applied to greenbacks alone, and not to National Bank currency:

"The following rule by which counterfeit notes may be detected has lately been discovered, and which, upon thorough trial, says the paper from which we have copied it, 'is found infallible:' [illegible]"

The rule never was intended to apply to National currency, and, so far as I have tried the rule, it is infallible. J. M.

THE CIRCULATION OF SMUT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Has common decency forsaken the medical fraternity and people of this city to such an extent as to read, permit, and appreciate such literature as the enclosed? [The circular in question is too indecent for publication.] Are such things to be forced with impunity into the hands of our wives and daughters at every corner of the street by boys employed by the writers? It is well to have the diseased cured, no doubt, but the invalid, as a rule, can find in this city, as well as elsewhere, means of relief, without the insinuations of quacks to lead them further from the goal sought. What an insult to a lady it is to have one of these circulars placed in her hand on the public street, with a request from the giver to "Read, go, and be made whole." Can no distinction be made between a virtuous matron, or a daughter, and a common prostitute? The former do not require the proposed aid, and the latter can find means of cure when required without the feelings of others being made to suffer. I have made these suggestions, not with the intention of this note, if published, doing much good, but that the weaker effort may have a tendency to develop the stronger, and any effort, through the medium of your widely circulated and influential journal, will, no doubt, do much towards suppressing such publications, where vulgarity is predominant. No doubt you would have something to say in this matter had you received one of these circulars. Pardon the liberty I have taken in calling your attention to it, and follow your usual course in protecting society from such injuries.

DECENCY.

HEATING RAILROAD CARS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have noticed with much interest your articles upon the subject of heating railroad cars, and would say that, with my experience on the Pullman cars, the *furnace* method is also a failure, not only, as you observe—correctly, too—when the cars are not in motion, but also if they *are* in motion, if the weather is very cold. I came from Rochester in one of those "furnace-heated" cars, three weeks ago, and, together with others, suffered so much from cold that one of our passengers thought it necessary to run out at one of the stations and procure a number of bricks, which were heated in one of the registers and so kept our feet warm in our berths. Much of the heat seems to be lost in the cold air under the car, and the heat at times seems never to reach the inside of the car. We longed and sighed, but sighed in vain, for the old stoves, to warm ourselves by, noticing, as we did, in passing through the train from time to time, those which had them (the stoves) were very comfortable, so far as heat was concerned, though not so comfortable in other respects. Cars which charge *four dollars* each for berths ought to be comfortable in point of temperature, otherwise the splendor goes for naught. Undoubtedly the "furnace" arrangements, with improvements yet to be made, will prove the best. Let us have those improvements as soon as may be.

JNO. E. DYER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following is Manager Ives' exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
December 30	$1,[illegible]	[illegible]
December 31	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$17,344,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1868.	1867.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Provision market was quite dull to-day, and though no material change in values took place, there was scarcely so much firmness. Straight brands of Mess Pork were held at $21.00, with buyers offering $20.75, at which we note sales of 200 barrels. Holders of favorite brands were not making any offers of product. A lot of 250 barrels "standard" sold at $21.50, buyer January. There was a moderate inquiry for Extra Prime, and the market ruled steady, with sales of 100 barrels at $15.50. Bulk Meats were exceedingly quiet, and the business was limited to a car load of Dry Salted Shoulders at 7¾c loose. Green Meats were very dull—sales confined to 5,000 pieces Hams at 11c from block, for next week's delivery. There was rather more inquiry for Lard, and the market ruled steady and firm, with sales of 850 tierces, at 12¾c for Kettle; [illegible] for Steam, and 11¾c for No. 1—closing with no sellers of Prime Steam below 13c. In Grease there was nothing doing.

The market for Dressed Hogs was easier, and prices gave way fully 10c at the opening. Later in the day the feeling was stronger, and heavy hogs were readily sold at full prices. We note sales at [illegible] for light to heavy weights—closing at [illegible] for good averages, dividing on 200 lbs.

The packing is estimated at 631,640 head, against 581,163 at the close of last week—an increase of 44,545. The receipts for the week were 44,795 live and 18,998 dressed—total 63,316. The shipments were 6,298 live and 16,675 dressed—total 16,366 head.

The movement in Flour was light—confined to the filling of small orders—and the market was without any quotable change. Some 2,500 brls changed hands at [illegible] for White Winters; [illegible] for Spring Extras; [illegible] for Spring Supers, and [illegible] for Rye.

At the opening the Wheat market was rather weak, and sales were made at a slight concession, but subsequently a speculative demand caused an advance of 1½c, which was not fully maintained at the close. The transactions added up [illegible]

There was a fairly active demand for Corn, and the market ruled firm and a trifle higher, with sales to the extent of [illegible]

The demand for Oats was quite active, and the market ruled firm, with transactions aggregating [illegible]

The market for Linseed Oil was excited and higher. The stocks at this point, as well as in the East, are light, and in few hands, and prices to-day experienced a further advance of 5c per gallon. There was some inquiry for Carbon, and the feeling was steady at [illegible].

An easier feeling was developed in the Hide market, and, in sympathy with a decline in the East, prices ruled ½c lower, with a further decline [illegible]

Eggs were in fair local request, at [illegible] from assorted lots. Limed Eggs were in large supply and slow, at a range of [illegible].

Rye was quiet at an advance of [illegible]. A few car loads sold at [illegible] for No. 1 in store. Nothing transpiring in No. 2.

Barley was a trifle higher and firm, with sales at [illegible] for No. 2; [illegible] for Rejected, and [illegible] for Canada, to arrive.

Seeds were quiet but firm, with sales at [illegible] for choice Timothy and [illegible] for Clover.

[illegible]

The week closes upon a dull market for all kinds of merchandise. Most of the merchants are holding stock and footing up the profits of the business of the past year. The Dry Goods market is quiet, and on some domestic prices are a shade lower. Carpets are off 10@15 cents. Groceries are firm for all imported articles, and trade is very quiet. Hardware, Metals, &c., are unchanged.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—11:15 a. m.

[illegible]

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Flour, 35s 6d.

LATER.

At the "curbstone" board in the afternoon, there was only a fair inquiry for Wheat, and values were about the same as at the adjournment of the regular board. No. 2 Spring sold at [illegible]—closing firm at the upper figures. The demand for Corn was of a limited character—the market closing steady at [illegible]. Oats were tolerably active and held firm at [illegible], spot. The Provision market ruled dull, at least we were unable to learn of any transactions.

Live Hogs were in demand, but prices were lower. There were some 16,000 in the sale pens, 10,000 of which were taken up by shippers and packers at a range of [illegible], the outside for extra. The market closed weak, with 5,000 head unsold.

Beef Cattle were in good request and all desirable offerings were closed out at full prices. The market closed firm at [illegible].

[illegible]

The following shows the daily range and closing for gold in New York for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

The following shows the closing prices in New York for the past four days:

	Mon.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

THE PORK PACKING.

Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1st.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	1867-68. Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	1866-67. Dressed.
October 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]		[illegible]	

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	1867-68. Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	1866-67. Dressed.
October 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Add Dressed	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Totals	[illegible]		[illegible]	

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for city consumption, up to the present time:

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments same time	[illegible]	[illegible]
Left for packers, butchers and to pens	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

The pork packing in the West is steadily drawing to a close, and the total returns from the interior points indicate that the packing up to the present time is within a very little of the amounts for the entire season. At Louisville and Cincinnati the slaughtering has almost ended. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain.

FENIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the brotherhood has by no means abated. To-day despatches were received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered a magazine in that city, and, unchallenged, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless treated like Hungary.

MARINE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.

The steamship Virginia, from New York, arrived this morning.

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.

The steamship Columbia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Italy.

POPULAR BANQUET IN HONOR OF BARON RATTAZZI.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.

A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron Ratazzi.

RATTAZZI IN SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.

FLORENCE, Jan. 4.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a rumor of private letters proving that Baron Rattazzi was fully apprised of the recent movement of General Garibaldi against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

The Eastern Complication.

TURKEY SEEKS THE AID OF ENGLAND AGAINST THE INTRIGUES OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna starts for London immediately to ask protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

Switzerland.

SYMPATHY FOR THE NEW MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

BERNE, Jan. 4.

The council has formally instructed Arnold Sutter, Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal government now inaugurated in Mexico.

Denmark.

THE PROPOSED WEST INDIA TRANSFER.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.

The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday.

Spain.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUBAN LAW COURTS.

MADRID, Jan. 4.

An imperial decree has been issued for the reorganization of the courts of law in Cuba.

Japan.

RELEASE OF PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Late despatches from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasaki have been released.

CRIME.

Murder at Carbondale, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 4.

On Wednesday night last, at a New Year's ball, given at the house of John Coreman, three miles south of this town, William Johnson shot James Angell, the ball passing through the body, from the effects of which he died at nine o'clock this morning. [illegible] ... Thus far Johnson has evaded arrest.

The Van Solen Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.

Rebutting testimony of the prosecution in the Van Solen trial was continued during the entire day, and mainly devoted to showing a variety of statements the Van Solen family have made in reference to the affair, different from the evidence given by them in court. [illegible] A heavy snow storm has been prevailing since noon, and bids fair to continue through the night.

Gang of Burglars in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 4.—A notorious gang of St. Louis burglars have been in this city for several days, but their movements are so closely watched by the police and others that they were unable to accomplish anything. [illegible] They are elegantly dressed gentlemen, sporting moustaches.

Suicide and Attempted Murder.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 4.—John Bishop shot his wife and himself, about noon, to-day. Bishop is dead, and but little hopes are entertained of his wife's recovery. Cause, jealousy.

MADISON.

Arrival of Members of the Legislature—The New State Officers—Measures for Safety in Case of Railroad Accidents—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.

A few members of the Legislature, which convenes next Wednesday, have arrived, with some of those seeking places in its gift, and combinations for places already are forming.

The State officers will be sworn in on their new term at the Executive office on Monday morning. The only change is in office of State Superintendent, where A. J. Craig, assistant for several years, succeeds Colonel McMynn. Mr. J. B. Pradt, formerly editor of the *Journal of Education*, is to be assistant.

The officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have issued orders to conductors on their LaCrosse, Prairie du Chien and connecting lines, forbidding the practice of locking the doors of cars, so that passengers may not be debarred a way of escape in the case of accident.

Over two inches of snow and sleet fell Friday afternoon and evening, fitting up that night and making the finest sleighing of the season, for the enjoyment of which we have had brilliant weather.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Accident on the Union Pacific Railroad—Colorado Again Asks Admission into the Union, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.

Yesterday afternoon a passenger train coming east on the Union Pacific Railroad was thrown off the track by the burning of some bridge timber near Julesburg. Charles Kenyon, newsboy, had an arm broken, one unknown passenger was badly injured, and several passengers more or less bruised.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—The Colorado Legislature, by a large majority, has passed a resolution asking for the immediate admission of Colorado into the Union.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 3.—Heavy rains here to-day. [illegible] ... has been no communication with the West for the past three days.

CANADA.

Mercantile Failure—United States Consul—Murderous Assault—Funeral.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—H. L. Routh & Co., one of the oldest and most extensive firms in this city, suspended to-day.

The United States Consul General, Averill, has returned to Montreal after a few weeks' absence in the States.

BELLEVILLE, Canada, Jan. 3.—A party of roughs entered the Anglo-American Hotel [illegible] ...

WELLINGTON SQUARE, Canada, Jan. 4.—The funeral of Hon. Ferguson Blair, to-day, was attended by nearly all the inhabitants.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The *Official Gazette* contains a notice that horses and other animals, poultry and fancy birds imported for the purpose of improving stock, will be admitted duty free.

The discount on American invoices is 29 per cent.

WEST INDIES.

Revenue Regulations in Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 4.—The new regulations in regard to duties on goods imported into Porto Rico [illegible] ...

The Conservative Movement in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—Conservative meetings are being held in various parts of the State, for approving the proceedings of the Macon Convention, and for the purpose of forming clubs preparatory to the coming election. [illegible]

Alleged Cause of General Pope's Removal—General Meade's Policy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Washington special state that the immediate cause of General Pope's removal [illegible] ...

BEAUTY IN DISTRESS.

A Canadian Letter-Writer and Her American Victims.

A Rich Harvest Reaped in Chicago.

The Generous Sympathy of a Man With a Large Nose—A Husband Who has no Secrets from His Wife.

Small Returns from Boston and New York.

The Montreal papers have published the particulars of the discovery of a new artifice to raise money which has been resorted to with considerable success by an unscrupulous young woman who has made Point St. Charles, Canada East, her base of operations. Among the number of her victims are several individuals residing in this city, who will entertain for the first time that they have been duped by reading what follows:

The method of the interesting female was to write a long letter to one who appears to be her guardian, and whom she addresses as "My Lord." [illegible] ...

MADAM: I am in receipt of yours of 29th inst. [illegible] ... Awaiting a reply, I remain, your true friend.

The following appears to be from a man whose heart is as large as his nose:

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1867.

Miss Minnie L. Pery: [illegible] ... In great haste, Your stranger friend.

Here is one from an individual who loses $100 by the transaction:

CHICAGO, Dec. 21, 1867.

Miss Minnie L. Pery: DEAR FRIEND: I could not sleep last night thinking of you, and I this Sunday morning have come down to the office and send you [illegible] ...

The following shows the cautiousness which marks the shrewd New Yorker, and that he expects to be swindled, yet is willing to take the risk:

NEW YORK, 21st Dec.

[illegible] ... Yours truly.

Here is one from Boston, which illustrates the [illegible] ...

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1867.

Miss Minnie L. Perry: [illegible] ... Yours, respectfully.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Letters on Different Topics.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

MT. PLEASANT, Iowa, Jan. 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see in your paper of December 31 the enclosed statement, which, as a rule, is true, if applied to greenbacks alone, and not to National bank currency:

"The following rule by which 'counterfeit greenbacks may be detected' has lately been discovered, and 'which, upon thorough trial,' says the paper from which we have copied it, 'has proved infallible.' Divide the last two figures of the number of the bill by four, and if one remains the letter on the genuine bill will be A; if two remain, it will be B; if three, C; should there be no remainder, the letter will be D. For example, note is registered 2,461; divide sixty-one by four, and you have one remaining. According to the rule the letter on the note will be A. In case the rule fails, be certain that the bill is counterfeit." We have tried the experiment, and if the rule be 'infallible,' more than one-half the money in the pocket is counterfeit."

The rule never was intended to apply to National currency, and, so far as I have tried the rule, it is infallible.

J. M.

THE CIRCULATION OF SMUT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Has common decency forsaken the medical fraternity and people of this city to such an extent as to read, permit, and appreciate such circulars as the enclosed? [The circular in question is too indecent for publication.] Are such things to be forced with impunity into the hands of our wives and daughters at every corner of the street by boys employed by the writers? [illegible] ... Pardon the liberty I have taken in calling your attention to it, and follow your usual course in protecting society from such injuries.

DECENCY.

HEATING RAILROAD CARS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have noticed with much interest your articles upon the subject of heating railroad cars, and would say that, with my experience in the Pullman cars, the *furnace* method is likely a failure, *not only*, as you observe—cordially, too—when the cars are not in motion, but also if they *are* in motion, if the weather be very cold. I came from Rochester in one of these "furnace-heated" cars, three weeks ago, and, together with others, suffered so much from cold that one of our passengers found it necessary to run out at one of the stations and procure a number of bricks, which he heated over one of the registers and so kept his feet warm in our berths. [illegible] ... Let us have those improvements as soon as may be.

JNO. E. DYER.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following is Manager Ives' exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

[illegible]

[illegible] ... Public Funds were steady and firm. The following shows the closing prices in New York the past four days:

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The Provision market was quite dull to-day, and though no material change in values took place, there was scarcely so much firmness. [illegible] ...

The market for Dressed Hogs was easier, and prices gave way fully 10c at the opening. [illegible] ...

The packing is estimated at 631,640 head, against 587,192 at the close of last week—an increase of 44,348. [illegible] ...

The movement in Flour was light—confined to the filling of small orders—and the market was without any quotable change. [illegible] ...

At the opening the Wheat market was rather weak, and sales were made at a slight concession, but subsequently a speculative demand caused an advance of 1½c, which was not fully maintained at the close. [illegible] ...

There was a fairly active demand for Corn, and the market ruled firm and a trifle higher. [illegible] ...

The demand for Oats was quite active, and the market ruled firm. [illegible] ...

The market for Linseed Oil was excited and higher. [illegible] ...

Eggs were in fair local request. [illegible] ...

Rye was quiet at an advance of 1@2c. [illegible] ...

Barley was a trifle higher and firm. [illegible] ...

The week closes upon a dull market for all kinds of merchandise. [illegible] ... Groceries are firm for all imported articles, but trade is very quiet. Hardware, Metals, &c., are unchanged.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

LATER.

At the "curbstone" board in the afternoon, there was only a fair inquiry for Wheat, and values were about the same as at the adjournment of the regular board. [illegible] ... The Provision market ruled dull, at least we were unable to learn of any transactions.

Live Hogs were in demand, but prices were lower. [illegible] ... The market closed weak, with 5,000 head unsold.

Beef Cattle were in good request and all desirable offerings were closed out at full prices. [illegible]

THE PORK PACKING.

Weekly Receipts and Shipments of Hogs—Estimated Packing Since October 1st.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

[illegible]

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS FOR TWO SEASONS.

[illegible]

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for city consumption, up to the present time: [illegible]

Messrs. Milward & Co., in their circular to be found elsewhere, estimate the actual packing to date at 631,640, against 588,137 last season. [illegible]

The pork packing in the West is steadily drawing to a close, and the total returns from the interior points indicate that the packing up to the present time is within a very little of the estimate for the entire season. [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... Total up to Jan. 1st ... The packing for the West for the season of 1866-67, was ... [illegible]

Assuming that the above estimates are approximately correct, over 410,000 hogs must still be packed to make the crop equal in numbers to that of last year. [illegible] ...

Chicago Provision Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

General inactivity has marked the course of our provision trade during the past week. [illegible]

Pork Packing in the West.

From the Cincinnati Price Current.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Provision Market.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

Packing at Louisville.

[illegible] ... of yesterday says: The slaughtering season around the falls may [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending December 28.

BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1868.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

As was generally expected, the receipts for the past week have been light, but the demand, which it was also generally expected would be limited, has ruled quite brisk for the upper grades. [illegible] ...

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the current week and for the corresponding period last year:

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS ... [illegible]

[illegible]

General Notices.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. NOTICE. CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1867. The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Bank, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868. EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR DR. WM. SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible] ... J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. [illegible] ... By order of the Board of Directors. [illegible], Secretary.

Toilet Soaps.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND. American Company Toilet Soaps. HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET AND PALM. [illegible] ... McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., 33 South Front-st., Phila. 39 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Hotels.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. [illegible] ... TUNNELL & LORIAU, Proprietors, Nassau, N. P.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

Dentistry.

A SET OF TEETH ON DRIED RUBBER [illegible] ... NEWBROUGH & FAGAN. Managers New York Dental Rubber Company, 304 [illegible]

Medical.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED [illegible] ...

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price Fifty Cents per bottle.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD [illegible]

[illegible]

Hair Restorative.

Introduced 1830.

Improved 1860.

STRONGER EVIDENCES OF MERIT THAN GOLD MEDALS!

THE LAST CROWNING SUCCESS.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED NEW STYLE HAIR RESTORER.

A REAL HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

PREPARED IN ONE LARGE BOTTLE.

Price One Dollar.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This exquisite preparation has been a favorite with the fashionable world and the public, both in this country and Europe, for over thirty years. Its remarkable success is due to the superiority and freshness of its ingredients, and the scrupulous care bestowed in its manufacture. Its popularity and great sale have induced hundreds to imitate it. There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S NEW STYLE IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, in one bottle, over all other preparations for the Hair. First, the prompt, quick action, great growth, life, and vigor that it is sure to give to the Hair, never failing, by a few applications, to restore Gray or White Hair to its natural color [illegible] ...

SOLD BY SMITH & DWYER, Cor. of Lake and Dearborn-sts. TOLMAN, CROSBY & CO., South Water-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY DYCHE & STORY, Cor. Dearborn & Randolph-sts. GEORGE BUCK, 93 Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st. E. H. SARGENT, Cor. State and Randolph-sts. GALE & BLOCKI, 292 Randolph-st. THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., 201 State-st. J. PARSONS & CO., 41 Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY POPE BROS., 152 Dearborn-st. HATCH & VANDERBURGH, North Clark-st., cor. Chicago avenue. C. H. GARDINER, 38 North Clark-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. H. HOOPER, Cor. Rush and Kinzie-sts.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. D. PAINE, 166 State-st. J. J. SIDDALL, 163 West Madison-st.

[illegible]

SOLD BY J. W. EHRMAN & CO., 387 State-st. C. E. CLACIUS & CO., 323 West Madison-st.

A Real Hair Restorer and Dressing in One Bottle.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved New Style Hair Restorer.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich-st., New York, and 266 Holborn, London, England.

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia.

[illegible]

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, the most reliable and successful specialist of the age in the treatment of Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa [illegible] ...

To the Unfortunate.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

CALIFORNIA. THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMER "HENRY CHAUNCEY," [illegible] ... Apply to JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent, 51 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, Via Panama Railroad. [illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. [illegible] ... NAPOLEON III ... PEREIRE ... VILLE DE PARIS ... ST. LAURENT ... [illegible] ... GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. [illegible] ... HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL, CORK AND NEW YORK. [illegible]

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA Via Panama and Nicaragua. SAILING FROM NEW YORK Dec. 5th and 15th; Jan. 5th, 15th and 25th, and Feb. 15th and 25th. [illegible] ... Or D. N. CARRINGTON, 177 West-st., New York.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, at their office in the city of Dubuque, Iowa [illegible] ... for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River [illegible] ... H. B. MASON, Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY STORES. [illegible]

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

Medical.

THE LIQUORS OF COMMERCE.

Poisonous Stimulants IN THE SICK ROOM.

The vile art of adulterating alcoholic liquids was practiced in Greece and Rome more than two centuries ago, and then, as now, the Medical Faculty denounced it, and lamented the difficulty of procuring pure and wholesome stimulants for the sick. [illegible] ...

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

[illegible]

Unmixed Alcohol is not a Medicine.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

Nothing More and Nothing Less.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Medical.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS FOR LIVER COMPLAINT.

A Substitute for Calomel.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If your bowels are costive, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If you have worms, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If your breath is bad, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If you feel drowsy, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If you are low spirited, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

If you have a sick headache, TRY THEM.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

[illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. [repeated]

[illegible]

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

[illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1868.

THE CITY.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—A call has been issued for a convention of woollen manufacturers to be held at the Tremont House, in this city, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to deliberate on matters of interest to all.

GREAT EASTERN RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sunday, January 5th, the night express train for Cincinnati will leave the depot, at the corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 9 o'clock instead of 8, as heretofore. The mail train leaves as usual, at 7 a. m.

THE FIRST, OR THE LAST?—The propeller "Adriatic" arrived on Saturday afternoon from Milwaukee, and steamed up the river, amid much cheering. The advent is a subject for speculation. Is it the first arrival or the last? To which year shall it be credited in the port list of twelve months hence?

THE RIVER.—The people of Chicago are decidedly to be congratulated on the improved condition of the Chicago River within the past few days, since the waters of the Calumet were turned in, emptying three thousand or more cubic feet of water per minute into the channel, and making a stream towards the lake. The Chicago River is now without smell, and almost colorless. The Board of Public Works struck the right idea in deciding to effect that diversion.

NEW YEAR'S GATHERING.—On Saturday evening Mr. O. F. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, with his lady, invited their workmen, to the number of nearly sixty, to their residence on the corner of Pine and Ohio streets, where a substantial supper was provided. Such reunions are pleasant, and, what is better, are free from the suspicion which sometimes attaches to holiday presents made by subordinates. We would gladly record more of such gatherings.

ROWDYISM ON THE CARS.—The train which arrived in this city on Saturday morning over the Michigan Southern Railroad brought two rowdies, who seemed to take especial pleasure in making themselves obnoxious to their fellow-passengers, by shouting, singing nasty songs, passing indecent jokes in a loud tone of voice, and swearing when spoken to on the subject. They acted so badly as to require the attention of the conductor, who, however, was unable to quiet them. Should not such fellows be put off the cars summarily as public nuisances?

LIFE INSURANCE.—A business man of this city who has recently been married, was heard to say a day or two since that from the date of his marriage until he had placed an endowment life policy of $5,000 in his desk, he had not drawn a free breath. ...

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—From the last monthly report of the Hospital for Women and Children we make the following abstract: ...

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The committee of forty, appointed by a recent Republican meeting to make arrangements for the coming National Convention, have engaged Farwell Hall for the purpose, ...

A HACKMAN TURNED CONFIDENCE MAN.— ...

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.— ...

SERENADE TO OLE BULL.— ...

Squaring the Circle.

H. Harbord, of Hull, writes to an English paper: "My attention has been lately called to 'Squaring the Circle,' and I have brought out the understated interrogatory, which I shall be glad to have answered by some of your readers and geometers. ..."

Meteorological.

The following is the meteorological record for the week ending January 4, 1868, as kept by J. G. Langguth, Jr., Optician, No. 117 Randolph street. ...

THERMOMETER.

[illegible]

BAROMETER.

[illegible]

A Noble Christmas Gift.

Corporations and public institutions are not often the recipients of Christmas presents; but the University of Chicago has been a fortunate exception to the rule. ...

PUBLIC SCHOOL DEDICATION.

Opening of the Dore School—Interesting Exercises.

Addresses by Prominent Educators and Others.

Description of the Building—The New Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.

Another interesting event in the progressive educational history of Chicago occurred on Saturday afternoon, in the dedicatory exercises connected with the opening of the Dore School building on Harrison street a little east of Halsted. ...

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

GENERAL M'ARTHUR

J. F. BALLANTYNE, ESQ.

MR. BELLFIELD.

POEM.

J. L. PICKARD, ESQ.

ALDERMAN WOODARD.

WM. H. WELLS, ESQ.

C. N. HOLDEN, ESQ.

S. W. RAYMOND, ESQ.

THE BUILDING.

THE HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS.

THE TICKNOR SCANDAL.

Verdict for Mrs. Ticknor on all the Issues.

Abstract of the Instructions to the Jury.

A New Trial Asked.

The fourteenth day of labor on the Ticknor divorce case has ended it, but not its consequent scandal. Mrs. Susan W. Ticknor has received the verdict of the jury—it has been given in her favor, but her husband, Aurora Orion Ticknor, proposes to carry the case through its subsequent stages, to and from, the Supreme Court. ...

THE VERDICT.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Careless Handling of Fire-arms—A Young Lady Seriously Wounded.

A young lady named Anna Roberts, who for the past six years has been employed as a clerk in the cut and fur store of Joseph Platka, No. 377 South Clark street, was seriously wounded on Saturday evening through the accidental discharge of a revolver held in the hands of Louis Rosenbaum, also an employe in the establishment. ...

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Jenny Hight closed a very successful week on Saturday evening with her excellent personation of the "French Spy," ...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Business for the Ensuing Week—Divorce—Judgments and New Suits.

Actions on the Case—Capias and Attachments.

The holiday season ended on Saturday for the members of the bar, the officers on the bench and the attaches of the courts. ...

CIRCUIT COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A Man Shot Through the Heart—His Body Found in Union Park.

One of our contemporaries published a sketch on Saturday last, intended to be funny; it purported to give the particulars of the finding of an old man in Union Park many years hence, ...

FIRE.

Alleged Incendiarism.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday forenoon a fire broke out in the rear portion of a two-story frame building, Nos. 509 and 511 Wabash avenue, ...

A BRUTAL AFFRAY.

Desperate Encounter Between Two Notorious Pugilists.

A "Point of Honor" Settled with Knives, Fists and Boot-heels.

One of the Combatants Badly Wounded.

Our prize-fighting community is sadly in need of reconstruction. The "battles" fought during the past year have engendered a very unwholesome moral atmosphere, and nothing short of utter demoralization is the consequence. ...

THE OLD GAME.

A Young Canadian Fleeced by Confidence Operators.

Several weeks since, Elias Furry left his home at London, Canada, to inspect the growth and progress which are evident in the West. ...

Free Lectures to Workingmen.

The following is a copy of the requisition addressed to the Common Council, asking for the use of a room in which to deliver a course of free lectures to workingmen: ...

Police Investigation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: ...

CITIZEN.

A Question for Lawyers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: ...

The New Cemetery.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: ...

No. 66 WEST RANDOLPH.

Fine and Imprisonment for Libel.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—William Meeser, publisher of the Sunday Mercury, convicted of publishing a libel on the District Attorney, ...

Dry Goods Failure in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Lowell & Bevis, dry goods merchants, ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"S. Lamphear & Co.'s" Cooking Extracts. ...

Allow me to say a word for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. ...

The wonderful cures that lately have been produced ...

Parents cannot be too particular in checking any symptoms ...

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world ...

The Robber Time, that steals the ...

Constitution Water is a certain cure for diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, ...

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

LECTURE WITH SHAKSPERIAN ...

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Re-production of Augustin Daly's great SENSATION DRAMA OF

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

With its New Scenery, Startling Incidents, Banjo Solo, Songs, Dances, &c., and Mechanical Effects.

THE GREAT DOCK SCENE,

With Jersey City in the distance by moonlight.

The Railroad Train at Speed of 40 Miles an Hour.

A MAN ON THE TRACK!

The most thrilling effect ever produced on any stage.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AURORA, Or, The Gypsey Girl of Grenada.

DANDELION DODGES.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK

UNDINE!

LAST WEEK

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

First-class Extra Triple-Plate English Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery,

AT AUCTION.

[Established 1856.]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., 44 and 46 Randolph-st. NEW YORK OFFICE, 161 Duane-st.

Regular Sales Throughout the Year.

CATALOGUE SALE.

CATALOGUE SALE.

CATALOGUE SALE.

AUCTION—SECOND TRADE SALE OF THE SEASON.

AUCTION.

Large and Unreserved Sale of Ready Made Clothing

AUCTION.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Silver-plated Ware, &c.

BY FROST, CHILDS & CO.

AUCTION.

CATALOGUE SALE OF CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, AT FROST, CHILDS & CO.'S.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, ...

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, ...

FOR SALE—128x190 feet, southeast corner West Randolph and Morgan-sts. ...

FOR SALE—By Gaubert & Henderson, ...

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, ...

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Rees & Co., ...

FOR SALE—By C. R. Hagerty, 117 Clark-st. ...

FOR SALE—By Jos. Tripp, ...

FOR SALE—A choice business lot ...

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A farm of 240 acres, ...

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of land in Illinois ...

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A grain warehouse, ...

FOR SALE—The Propellers Forest Queen and Adriatic. ...

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Open and top buggies, ...

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Five hundred agents and solicitors. ...

WANTED—Live men, who are public speakers, to travel; ...

WANTED—Two first-class salesmen in a wholesale millinery and straw goods house. ...

WANTED—A few active mechanics, ...

WANTED—Help—Two active men to canvass for a valuable work. ... CHARLES HILL, 132 Clark-st.

WANTED—Energetic salesmen to sell ...

WANTED—Bookkeeper and salesman. ... GREGORY, FOX & CO., 149 South Water-st.

WANTED—By a New York jobbing hat house, ...

WANTED—By O. D. Orvis, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st., ...

WANTED—Ten dollars per day—Canvassers wanted ...

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents ...

WANTED—Three good active men with from $50 to $200. ...

WANTED—A few good machinists, lathe and vise hands. O. E. MERRILL & CO., Beloit, Wis.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for our new work, ... J. PATTEN FITCH, 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—Girls who are experienced at light work, ...

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A woman who understands cooking, washing and ironing; ...

WANTED—A cook at National Hotel, corner of Washington and Wells-sts., ...

WANTED—A girl to help take care of a child, ...

WANTED—A woman to assist in general housework, ...

WANTED—A first-class cook. Apply at 233 North LaSalle-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A few experienced canvassers ...

WANTED—To sell on contract—Cordwood, ... W. H. WEAD, ...

WANTED—Immediately ...

WANTED—A second-hand cylinder boiler, ...

WANTED—Instruction in bookkeeping. ...

WANTED—Your Destiny—If you like to know your future, ...

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand ...

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—A new two-story and basement ...

TO RENT—House and furniture No. 346 ...

TO RENT—New house, 370 North Franklin-st., ...

TO RENT—The lower part of a nice two-story ...

TO RENT—A house partly furnished, ...

TO RENT—House with 8 or 9 rooms ...

TO RENT—An elegant two-story house, ...

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Six furnished rooms, with gas and water, ...

TO RENT—Rooms—Between Douglas Monument and University, ...

TO RENT—A furnished sleeping room ...

TO RENT—Without board, to gentlemen ...

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms in Post Office Block; ...

TO RENT—One small front room, furnished. ...

TO RENT—One furnished room in Berlin Block, ...

TO RENT—5 rooms in second story of 152 ...

TO RENT—A pleasant front room on third floor, ...

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of 45 Lake-st. WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.

TO RENT—Second and fourth floors of ... AUSTIN, CLAPP & CO.

TO RENT—Steam Power—...

TO RENT—A partly furnished office. ...

TO RENT—Large double office, ...

TO RENT—The office formerly occupied by ...

TO RENT—Storage—Part of Warehouse No. 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 92 Washington-st., ...

TO RENT—Very desirable store, South ...

TO RENT—Second, third and fourth floors, ...

TO RENT—The second and third floors of ...

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A boarding house ...

WANTED—To Rent—Or purchase, an unfurnished house ...

Machinery.

FOR SALE—10 second-hand, nearly new, portable engines, ...

FOR SALE—Planing and matching, ...

TO RENT—First-class Sewing Machines, ...

Lost and Found.

LOST—A chased three-link gold breastpin ...

FOUND—A roll of leather, a few days since, ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—A good looking young man ...

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse and companion for an invalid lady, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse. ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced dressmaker, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a seamstress, ...

SITUATION WANTED—As cook. Call at 742 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, or to do general housework, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl ...

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class engineer, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—An experienced bookkeeper ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—An active American boy, ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As Drill Instructor ...

SITUATION—Wanted—A middle-aged man and wife ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in a wholesale house, as clerk. ... HOWARD YOUNG, Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Eldridge-court.—A front suite of rooms on first floor, with good board.

20 Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington-sts., ...

107 South Halsted-st.—Pleasant rooms and excellent board in a nice private family, ...

112 Cottage Grove av.—A very desirable suite of rooms, with first-class board.

121 Ohio-st., between Wells and Franklin. ...

142 Wabash-av.—One well furnished room with board for gentleman and wife ...

162 Michigan-av.—Elegantly furnished front rooms, ...

162 State-st.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. ...

182 East Randolph-st.—Central House. ...

297 Michigan-av.—One nice room, suitable for a gentleman and wife ...

320 Michigan-av.—Two or three gentlemen can find furnished rooms, with board, ...

356 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife or two single gents, can be accommodated ...

INDIANA-AV., near Sixteenth st.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated ...

NATIONAL HOTEL, corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—...

WABASH-AV., within ten minutes' walk from Post Office—...

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A private family ...

BOARDING—The St. Cloud House is with...

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, ... FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's great work, DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencils. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—If you want employment ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents ...

AGENTS—Wanted—For the FOLSOM LETTER & SEWING MACHINE. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil. ...

AGENTS—Wanted—300 per cent—no humbug; ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—A rare opportunity ...

PARTNER—Wanted—$1,500—To take charge of the cash in a restaurant. ...

PARTNER—Wanted—Silent or active, with capital, ...

PARTNER—Wanted—Either active or silent, ...

PARTNER—Wanted—Either active or special, ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a No. 1 meat market ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old established ...

PARTNER—Wanted—An established commission house ...

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Send to Kankakee (Ill.) Journal office ...

FOR SALE—Brig Gladiator, on easy terms. ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A very convenient ...

FOR SALE—Two billiard tables, cheap for cash. ...

Pianos

FOR SALE—Lighte's Pianos have received ...

FOR SALE—100 pianos, organs and melodeons, ...

FOR SALE—And to Rent—New and second-hand pianos ...

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York last night at 133⅝.

The time when Dickens will appear in Cleveland has been extended to Monday, March 16.

The Indiana Copperhead State Convention will meet at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and will, without doubt, nominate Senator Thomas A. Hendricks for Governor. ...

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal says that Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, of New Albany, will be a candidate for the Copperhead nomination for Congress in the Second District, against Hon. M. C. Kerr, the present incumbent. ...

Senator Creamer, of New York, a short time since received a little present from the merchant prince, A. T. Stewart. ...

A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that when General Meade heard that the President contemplated putting him in Pope's place, he sent word to the President begging him to abandon the purpose, ...

A meeting was held at Dartmouth, N. S., on the 27th ultimo, and a petition adopted asking the Legislature of Nova Scotia to petition the Queen and the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the act by which Nova Scotia was made a member of the Canadian Confederation. ...

We have all sorts of news from Abyssinia. ...

The Albany Argus denies that Messrs. Lapham, Priest, Tillinghast, Spencer, and E. Foster, have been removed from the position of Assistant Superintendents of the New York Central Railroad. ...

A remarkable medical discovery has recently been made in the treatment of deafness, by Professor Scott, of the New York Medical University, ...

Since the late election in Boston the prohibitory liquor law has been practically a dead letter. ...

The officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway have given directions to conductors on the LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien lines, ...

The Paterson (N. J.) Press says that some of the more enterprising German citizens have recently set on foot an important scheme, ...

A case of great importance to the English bar, and also, as a precedent, to the press of the United States, has been decided at London ...

In relation to the recent break in Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in New York, the Philadelphia Inquirer has the following: ...

The movement for the reduction of wages, which was started in New York, a short time since, is extending from that city, ...

The carpet weavers of Philadelphia and the cotton operatives of Attleborough, Vt., are on a strike ...

Another American traveller has received the honors of the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. A. S. Bickmore, ...

The Senate was occupied most of the day, yesterday, in the consideration of the case of Thomas, of Maryland. ...

WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of Both Houses of Congress.

The Hancock Resolution Tabled in the House.

Resolution Adopted Censuring the President for his Removal of Secretary Stanton.

Resolution Introduced Looking to a Consolidation of the Military Districts.

Outline of the Report of the Indian Peace Commissioners.

Report on the Stanton Case to be Presented to the Senate To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.

THE STANTON CASE.

Senator Howard's report on Mr. Stanton's case is ready for presentation to the Military Committee. It was read at an informal meeting this morning of three or four members of the committee, one or two other gentlemen being present. All who heard it speak of it as a strong document. It concludes with a resolution declaring substantially that, in the opinion of the Senate, the reasons presented by the President in his report are not such as warranted his action, and therefore do not constitute a cause for the removal of Mr. Stanton. The paper will make four or five columns of this journal. The meeting of the committee is set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it will be formally presented, read and considered. If it is adopted by the committee, an effort will be made to get an executive session of the Senate tomorrow afternoon, in order to lay it before that body. Even if presented then, it is not likely that any action will be taken upon it by the Senate for a week or ten days. Several leading Republican members express the opinion that the Senate will agree to the report by a decided majority. In case this is done, the President will be notified that his proposition to remove Mr. Stanton is not agreed to, and it will then be Mr. Stanton's duty to return to the War Office, which General Grant, as it is believed, will at once vacate. What Mr. Stanton proposes to do in case he is reinstated is not developed, though he freely says that personally he has no desire to continue in office.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, has arrived to conduct his contest for the seat of General Morgan before the Committee on Election. ...

RECOMMENDATION.

The Internal Revenue law, as it now stands, allows the withdrawal of liquors in bond for purposes of rectification or distillation. ...

INDIAN BILL.

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, to-day introduced a bill for consolidating under one government all the Indian tribes now occupying what is known as the Indian Territory, ...

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, spent the recess in Kentucky. He reports the rebels nicely and nearly all for Pendleton for President. Hancock is scarcely thought of.

PAYMENT OF ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The rate of paying additional bounty has increased one-third since the resolution of the House directing an investigation into the cause of delay.

VOTE ON THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

The vote on the passage of General Banks' bill making eight hours a day's work for all mechanics in the employ of the government was taken by tellers, ...

SENATOR SAULSBURY

appeared in his seat to-day for the first time since March.

SHARKEY INJUNCTION CASE.

It is expected that Chief Justice Chase will soon deliver the full opinions of the Supreme Court, ...

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION

had a long session to-day, all the members being present. They unanimously agreed upon their report, which will be laid before the President as soon as it can be properly copied, and by him transmitted to Congress. ...

To the Associated Press.

THE "WHISKEY RING."

The New York Tribune's special says: ...

COTTON TAX.

THE CURRENCY.

AFFAIRS FOR SALE.

A SORROWFUL TRAITOR.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

VOL.

[illegible]